The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,552—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.......... 0 2½ As.

A lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 0-8.

Price per Copy.............................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,600 Tons, and AGRA, 1,807 Tons.
Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335

The Sirdhana and Agra carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 31st August and 6th September respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being [illegible] will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*. Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and fro Messrs. Thacker & Co

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	TRAVANCORE..	1900	350	W. Barratt.....	4th July.
(s)	HINDOSTAN....	3113	600	N.W. Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock...	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE....	3763	600	A. Parish.........	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton....	1st Aug.
(S)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels. Tons. H.P. Captains.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.........	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman......	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM........	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRACKS, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. [illegible] Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.

A Fast-trotting Chesnut Deccan Pony and a Handsome new village Cart with a set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 490.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 16th June 1879.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers......................Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do. .... ,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits.........Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats......... ,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats......... ,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers...............Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for.....................Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 *lb. Tin—Rs.* 3-4 | *Per* ½ *lb. Tin—Rs.* 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 *per* ½ *lb. Packet.*

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Rs. 2 *per* ½ *lb. Packet.*

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUNDRIED HONEYDEW,
SPHINX BRAND.
Re. 1 *per* ½ *lb. Packet.*

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Rs. 1 *per* ½ *lb. Tin.*

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for the IMMEDIATE SUPPLY of the following :—

Brass Helmet Spikes Field Artillery.
Ditto do. Leaf Bases for do.
Ditto do. Chin Chains.

About 150 of each required.

Tenders with sample to be addressed

OFFICER COMMANDING,
F-6, Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.

AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from the 1st July proximo, the RUNNING of the TRAINS on the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be ALTERED as under.

DOWN TRAINS.	UP TRAINS.
Budneira.. Dep. 4-0 P.M.	Amraoti .. Dep. 11-0 A.M.
Amraoti .. Arr. 4-30 ,,	Budneira.. Arr. 11-30 ,,

See also Public Time Bills exhibited at Stations. Further information can be obtained at the Stations or from the undersigned.

W. J. CHAMBERLANE,
Traffic Superintendent, Berar State Railway.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 120th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 120th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Special General Meeting held on the 28th ultimo.

The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING, as formerly advertised, will be held at the same hour.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 1st July 1879.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport,

Rs. 225 Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT
HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Cassibai, the Executrix of the last will of the Mortgagee, Mancooverbai, widow of the late [illegible], Mortgagor, Narrayen Ramchunder, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1872.

All that piece of ground and hereditaments, with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Duncan Road, in new town, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards and five ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, and bounded on the west by a public passage, on the east by the Duncan Road, aforesaid, on the north by the Doorgadavee Road, and on the south by the house of Dewji Vurria, and which said piece of ground and hereditaments are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bhooleshwer and were formerly in the occupation of the said Narrayen Ramchunder but now of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

200 superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Berkley Place, Byculla, the handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture, rich fern, pattern glass, plated and porcelain wares, a sweet toned, solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, &c., the property of William Lovesy, Esq., the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electroplated, vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, cruet and liqueur frames, round waiter, bread basket, butter cooler, biscuit box, tea pot, preserve pot, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, knife rests, nut crackers, punkha protectors, table cutlery, handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture such as drawing room, dining, pier, folding, side, dressing and washing tables, drawing room easy folding, low arms and without arms chairs, whatnots, teapoys, side board, hat stand, lady's writing table, single and double iron bedstead, iron baby's cradle, a sweet toned, solid mahogany, grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, piano stool, drawing room carpet, pictures, a handsome drawing room sliding large sized kerosine oil lamp, deer horns, table ornaments, flower vases, velvet table cover, dispose and bath room furniture, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

9 bales grey shirtings.
6 cases T Red Prints.
9 bales grey dhoties.

MATCH RIFLE, new, by WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co., MARTINI HENRY, Military pattern, in leather case complete.

Brass Band Instruments, the property of a battery of Artillery proceeded to England, consisting cornets, sax horns, drums, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHANJEE DOONGRIA AND 2ND COOMBARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following properties belonging to the estate of the late Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy Bhajeewalla.

LOT No. 1

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground belonging to the Fazandari Hirjibai Hormusjee Setna, called or known by the name of Son, Khetar, together with the messuage-tenement, or dwelling house, erected and standing thereon, situate at Dhanjee Doongrie street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, containing by admeasurement about 120 feet in length and about 12 feet and 6 inches in breadth, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Dhanjee Doongrie street, on or towards the north by the house of Jevanjee Pestonjee Appoo, and on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Manekjee Gargarat.

LOT No. 2.

On FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the [illegible] standing thereon, situate on the west side of second Coombarwada [illegible] Fort of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1924 and 1925, bearing new survey No. 4,994, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 113 and 114, and now under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 170 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said 2nd Coombarwada Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by house of Ganoba Manajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ramjee Narayen.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the house formerly occupied by the Stranger's Home, the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, and (if not previously disposed of) a comfortable family brougham by Kesterton, a light buggy, an English-built mall phaeton, a grey Arab Horse about 15 hands high, 6 years old, very quiet and a good mover, a Bay Persian horse, 14 hands and 4 years old, another Bay Persian horse, 14½ hands and 6 years old, a fast Pegu pony, 6 years old, &c., &c., the property of Dr. A. B. De Souza, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by a European (married) an appointment as Club or Hotel Manager, Storekeeper, or a similar post, highest references. Address TORGAU, care of *B. Gazette.*

REMINDER—The SALE of the NURSEY MILLS takes place THIS DAY at 3 p. m., at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, POLO PONY. Price Rs. 150. Apply to THE PROPRIETOR ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 2a, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No.						
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set	for 12 persons	Rs. 117	half set	Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,,	,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,,	,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,,	,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,,	,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,,	,,	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches..........Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ....per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved .... ,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

All Articles advertised are kept in stock.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Messrs. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THACKER AND CO.,
LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

Books.
Maps and Charts.
Atlases.
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Account Books.
Despatch Boxes.
Stationery Cabinets.
Chubb's Boxes—Paper,
Deed, or Cash.
Artists' Materials.
Surveying Instruments.
Mathematical Instruments.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Globes.
Barometers.
Thermometers.
Albums.
Leather Goods.
Dressing Bags.
Pen and Pencil Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Games.
Playing Cards.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Pocket Cutlery.
Travellers' Requisites.
Photograph Frames.
Presentation Goods.
Spencer's Patent Filters
Frith's Indian Photographs.
Oleographs.
Chromolithographs.
Water Colours.
Picture Framing.

Catalogues on application.

THACKER AND CO.,
LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL,
CLAREMONT HOUSE.
MASTER AND MISTRESS,
REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.

TERMS.

DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per mensem, Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, R. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. B. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay ; Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. Small, Poona ; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

MR. WILLIAM MOSSE MACDONALD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1879.

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO., IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are requested to SEND in CLAIMS to

W. M. MACAULAY AND
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees.

24, Apollo Street, 26th June 1879.

FOR SALE.

MEMON ALLANA MOOSA begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has best MANGOES, ALPHONSO, or BOMBAY HAPOOS and PIAREE, Green and Ripe, Big and Small, for sale, at very cheap rate. Up-country orders will be promptly executed.

Mandvie, opposite Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALES of ABKARI FARMS in the Colaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880 will be held before the Acting Collector of Colaba, at Alibag, on MONDAY, the 14th July 1879, and following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

T. BOSANQUET,
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 28th June 1879.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! AND BULBS ! ! !

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road

Bombay, 28th May 1879.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that TRAINS will CEASE to RUN OVER the Khamgaon State Railway on and from the 1st of July 1879, until further notice. Arrangements for the maintenance of a LORRY SERVICE will be made, and Passengers and Goods will be conveyed between Jalamb and Khamgaon at the following rates :—

1st Class Rs. 1-0-0 with free allowance of 10 Seers Luggage.
2nd ,, ,, 0-4-0 do. do. 5 do. do.
Parcels ,, 0-4-0 Each.
Goods ,, 0-1-0 per Maund.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent,
In charge K. and A. S. Railways.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy :—

A Bungalow and out-houses with 30,288 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell Melvill.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,205 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq., known as SOMERSET HOUSE.

A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,979 square yards, eligible for building.

Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.

29th March, 1879.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ending 30th June 1879.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint a Director in the room of Mr. Moorar Poonja, who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
V. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

The Directors' Report and Audited Accounts will follow in the course of a few days.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 28th June 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, "United Kingdom" quality, also 500 Tons to the Company's Specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 Tons per month of each quality, commencing from 1st November next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th June 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 125 of 1878.

[illegible] bin SULLEMAN POWLEY, Mahomedan, at present without any occupation, residing at Bombay No.— ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK CASSUM bin MOONSHEE ABDOOL RAHIMON, at present without any occupation ; SUCKEENABAI, wife of the said SHAIK CASSUM bin MOONSHEE ABDOOL RAHIMON ; MAHOMED SHAREEF bin SHAIK CASSUM ; and OOSMAN SHAREEF bin SHAIK CASSUM, respectively the sons of the said SHAIK CASSUM and SUCKEENABAI, and Minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian *ad litem* SYED FACKEER MAHOMED bin SYED GOOLAM HOOSEIN KAZEE ; MAHOMED HOOSEIN PURKER, a Compositor ; HAJEE FUZLA ZURDOST, an Embroiderer ; AHMED ALLY SOOBEDAR, a Detective Police Officer ; HYDUR KHAN, a Tailor ; RAMJOO NALBUND, a Farrier ; MAHOMED ALLY bin EBRAHIM SAB BHALJEE, a Hack Buggy Proprietor ; RAHIMKHAN bin ARUSKHAN, a Horse Broker, Mahomedans ; and GUNGARAM MARWADY trading under the name of ROYCHUND NEMAJEE, a Hindoo Money-lender, and all residing in house No. 4, Hooria Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the eleventh day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, the following immoveable property (the sale of which was [illegible] for the second day of April last, but has been postponed) will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD [illegible] Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his [illegible] in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Shaik Oosman bin Sulleman Powley, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Shaik Cassum bin Moonshee Abdool [illegible] Mahomed Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, and Oosman Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, respectively sons of the said Shaik Cassum [illegible] under the age of 18 years, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage [illegible] dwelling house standing thereon, [illegible] lying and being on the east side of the [illegible] Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty-nine [illegible] yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. [illegible] by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible] under New Survey No. 5,835, and bounded as follows, viz. : towards the north by the house of [illegible] Esmail Dowrey, on or towards the south by the house of [illegible] Khan bin Hajee, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the west by the said [illegible] Street, which said piece or parcel of land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendants and their [illegible].

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner [illegible] Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, [illegible] for the Plaintiff above named, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, and at the Office of [illegible] TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the [illegible] Mahomed Shareef bin Shaik Cassum and Oosman Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort. [illegible] day of April 1879.

CHARLES [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st JULY, 1879.

THERE has been literally nothing doing in business to-day, the state of the weather and the generally quiet tenor of the telegraphic advices from home tending to check even such business as usually goes on during the monsoon. It is satisfactory, however, to hear that the rains which temporarily check operations here are exercising a most beneficial effect up-country, the reports from all quarters being as favourable as they well could be.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 97⅝, French Rentes 116¼, Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours 76¾, Fours-and-a-half 82¼.

In the General Produce markets no movement of any kind is reported; Linseed and Rapeseed are both reported quiet.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain quiet but steady; while Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Prices are unchanged, except Mid. Orleans, which is now quoted at 7d., a recovery of 1-16d. per lb. From New York yesterday, ready Mid. Uplands is quoted 1-16 higher at 12¼ cents, but September shipment has receded from 12·46 to 12·37 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,600
Three days' do.	1,000	2,000	1,900	2,700
Total since 1st Sept,	4,408,500	...	4,202,200	3,916,800

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51 11-16d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advices.

EXCHANGE to-day opened steady at yesterday's closing quotations, but late in the day one of the banks came out as a seller at an advance of 1-16d., but this is the only movement, private bills being still negotiable at previous rates. The tendency, however, is still firm, and should Council drafts to-morrow go at full prices, we may see a further improvement before the departure of the Mail. To-day's closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 7 15-16d. to 1s. 8d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 8 3-16 to ¼d. „
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8 3-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8½d. „
France. 3 „ „ ...2·12½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in strong demand to-day, and as there are few sellers, values show a decided upward tendency, closing rates being:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾.

SHARES continue dull and depressed. Banks, Press and Land Companies are all unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies, with the exception of a recovery of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, the only movements are in favour of buyers. Durrumseys have fallen to Rs. 195, Cooria, Great Eastern, and Hindustan are Rs. 10, and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 25 per share lower. Considerable interest is manifested in the result of the auction sale of the Nursey Mills to-morrow, as it will afford some clue to the probable realisation of the other mills now in liquidation.

COTTON to-day has been extremely quiet and no transactions are reported. Sellers are still anxious to do business, but in the absence of buyers prices are nominal. The arrivals reported yesterday were 6,380 bales, making a total of 9,734 bales for the five days, but a large proportion of this quantity is made up of transhipment Cotton from Tuticorin. The following are to-day's nominal rates:—

Good Ginned Broach	....	Rs. 238	per candy.
Good Omra	....	„ 230	„
F. G. F. do	....	„ 225	„
G. F. do	....	„ 220	„
Good Dhollera	....	„ 228	„
F. G. F. do	....	„ 223	„
G. F. do	....	„ 217	„

The total clearances of Cotton from this port for the six months ending yesterday are 540,140 bales, but a number of corrections have yet to be made on final revision of ships' manifests. The comparison with the three previous years is as follows:—

	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	China, &c.	Total.
1879	230,926	301,955	7,259	540,140
1878	252,750	354,060	9,585	616,395
1877	350,901	395,577	13,460	760,938
1876	503,436	308,022	12,590	824,048

In FREIGHTS to-day transactions have been insignificant and rates are nominally unchanged. There is still no steamer on the berth for Liverpool, and only the one sailing ship, for which 20s. is the quotation. For other ports rates are unaltered.

PIECE GOODS remain extremely quiet, and in the shape of ready business actual transactions are limited. Prices, if anything, tend in favour of buyers, although at the moment we are at a level of about 3d. per piece below Manchester. Local Goods are very dull, but some business has been doing in Yarns for China at about previous prices.

COALS are unaltered and no fresh business is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain H. Carter, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE s.s. CALDER, 424 tons, Captain J. F. Ormandy, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 28th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Tanner, 50 public followers, and 10 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s.s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collin, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool, 31st May, with the following passengers:—Mr. Geo Thompson, Mr. R. Macliver, and Mr. S. G. Ellis. She brought the following cargo—100 kegs lead ore, 3 cases thread, 21 packages glassware, 50 cases brass, 400 tons coals, 31 packages papers, 749 cases soap, 2 cases umbrellas, 15 packages wine, 550 casks alum, 50 cases copper, 50 bundles buckets, 621 kegs nail, 90 bales twist, 285 plates iron, 2,857 bundles iron hoops, 80 cases iron, 6,094 bundles and 7,342 bars iron, 174 bundles, 174 bars and 40 packages steel iron, and many packages merchandise.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BOKHARA, 2,932 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with the following cargo:—34 cases cochineal, 9 cases boots, 148 packages oilmanstores, 341 bundles iron, 105 casks beer, 56 cases vermillion, 121 cases provisions, 127 cases spirits, 70 cases wine, 27 cases soap, 109 cases papers, 45 drums oil, 50 cases brass, 1,306 packages piece goods, 50 bales twist, 192 cases candles, 148 packages glassware, 4 cases saffron, 1 box pearl, 1 box silver coin, 4 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes gold, 8 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 5 packages cloves, 2 packages gum, 5 packages mother of pearl shells, 5 packages nuckles, 9 packages E teeth, 21 packages coffee, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Branksome Hall	Collin	Liverpool, May 31.
	Calder (s)	Ormandy	Bussorah, June 10.
July 1	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	London, June 1.
	Vingorla (s)	Magenis	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	King Arthur (s)	Carter	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Singapore (s)	Merello	Genoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Khandala, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Bokhara, to China.

ADEN.
ARRIVALS.

June 6 Nebo, ss, Gordon, from Cardiff.
10 Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, from RasHafoon.
14 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Berberah.
17 Tuscany, ss, Gough, from Bombay.
17 Egbert, ss, Faulkner, from Bombay.
17 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from London.
18 Travancore, ss, Seaton, from Venice.
18 Edinburgh, ss, Bowen, from London.
19 Lady Lycett, ss, Eratt, from Bombay.
19 Cullingham, ss, Sanderson, from Pondicherry.
20 Irawady, ss, Gouvain, from Shanghai
20 Rapido, It G Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zeilla.
21 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
22 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
23 Propontis, ss, Thomson, from Pondicherry.
23 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
24 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
24 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wann, from London.

DEPARTURES.

17 Tuscany, ss, Gough, to Havre.
17 Egbert, ss, Faulkner, to Liverpool.
18 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
18 Travancore, ss, Seaton, to Bombay.
19 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, to Perim.
19 Edinburgh, ss, Bowen, to Penang.
20 Lady Lycett, ss, Eratt, to Liverpool.
20 Cullingham, ss, Sanderson, to Marseilles.
21 Irawady, ss, Gouvain, to Marseilles.
22 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, to Perim.
22 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to London.
23 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, to London.
24 Propontis, ss, Thomson, to Marseilles.
25 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, to Perim.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, from Ras Hafoon.
Rapido, It G Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zeilla.
Celtic Monarch, ss, Wann, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]—15 packages salt beef and 10 packages salt pork, Cursetjee and Edulje Dubash.
[illegible] bales cotton twist, Dhunjeeshaw Mun[illegible]
[illegible] Coma.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] Babajee Sakharam; 30 cases old tom, [illegible] Abdool Hosein Tyebjee. [illegible] Dossabhoy Sullamanjee. [illegible] cases brandy, Dhunjee[illegible]

FROM GENOA.

[illegible] Manockjee Bhicajee.

FROM [illegible]

[illegible] brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—245 bales hemp, Kasttow Muthura.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—4 cases fishmaws, S Mahamedally; 150 cwts m-o'-p shells, Ooka Bhimjee; 26 bales woollen carpets, Jewraz Merally; 10 bales skins, M Jamal; 1 case fishmaws and 175 cwts D horns, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 50 cwts B horns, Esmall Gool Mahamed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 54 bales cotton, E Spiner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 15 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clan Alpine s—100 bales cotton, Hurdayall Narnull; 228 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 63 bales cotton, Bumchund Fukerchund; 100 bales cotton, Jaichund Boondalal; 350 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Bokhara s—75 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 50 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 167 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon........................4th, 2h. 29·0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Wed. 2	......	5 28	6 39	10 17 m 9 50 a	3 21 m 4 14 a
Th. 3	......	5 28	6 39	11 5 m 10 46 a	4 15 m 5 7 a
Fri. 4	......	5 28	6 39	11 50 m 11 38 a	5 6 m 5 55 a
Sat. 5	......	5 29	6 39	0 30 a	5 53 m 6 38 a
Sun. 6	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 29	6 39	0 27 m 1 9 a	6 38 m 7 20 a
Mon. 7	....	5 30	6 39	1 12 m 1 45 a	7 18 m 8 1 a
Tues. 8	......	5 30	6 39	1 57 m 2 23 a	7 59 m 8 46 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SUTHERLAND—June 24th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. G. Sutherland, of a son.

DEATHS.

GIBBON—June 14th, at Peshawur, of cholera, Lieutenant Charles D. Gibbon, H. M.'s 1-25th Regiment K. O. B.
HAWKINS—June 18th, one march from Peshawur, of cholera, Sergeant-Major Charles Hawkins, Royal Engineers, aged 35.
WHITTALL—June 19th, at Bad-sh Khel, Kurram Valley, of cholera, Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall, 14th Bengal Lancers, aged 28.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

WITH regard to the discussion now going on as to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Deccan, we trust we have said sufficient to convince all who may have bestowed any attention upon the subject, that the evils complained of cannot altogether be ascribed to defects either in the systems of survey or in the administration of justice. We fear there is little doubt that much of the impoverishment and distress from which the people are now suffering must be ascribed to the falling off in the productive power of their lands, caused, beyond question, by the long continued and successive bad seasons which in recent years have more and more afflicted the country. The remedy we have endeavoured to submit will probably lie in an extension of the principles of forest conservancy, a view which we have advocated on the ground that experience all over the globe has shown conclusively that so long as the hills and uplands of Western India continue in their present desiccated and denuded condition, we cannot hope or expect an immunity from drought and consequent famine. In discussing this view of the question, we have, so far, avoided trenching on those parts of it upon which a difference of opinion exists. We have simply dwelt upon what cannot be disputed, and have submitted that in that alone there is proof enough to bear out what we say. Indeed, is it not the case all over the world, and invariably in tropical climates, that a country without trees is a desert country? Is it not so in India? Do we hear of famines and drought in those districts that possess sufficient forest growth? Let us quote from the narrative of the Governor's tour published yesterday. We read in one place that "Kaladgi, as regards "forest, is [illegible]," while a few sentences previous to that statement we were told that "the Kaladgi Collectorate comprises a "district composed of black soil, which under "favourable circumstances would yield considerable revenue; but the uncertainty of its rain-"fall and the scarcity consequent thereon has "now so damaged its prosperity as to render "the construction of irrigation works necessary "for the purpose of obviating this misfortune "in the future." We sincerely trust irrigation will so obviate that misfortune; but we must now confess, after careful consideration of the subject, that we have more faith in the efficacy of Nature's own plan of storing the water brought by the annual monsoon; and Kaladgi will, we think, stand a much better chance of achieving prosperity when its hills are wooded, and consequently when its springs and rivers are running all the year round. But compare dry and treeless Kaladgi with Kanara, which district, "with its grandly undulating surface "covered with the stately forest of varied foliage, "is always beautiful, and may well be called "the landscape garden of India." There, the Governor found that forest conservancy "having for years been conducted on proper principles, the district is now not only capable of yielding vast supplies of timber, but enjoys an immunity from drought and all its sad consequences." And it is the same everywhere in India. As a general rule, it may be affirmed that in districts like Kanara, Travancore, and other wooded countries, wherever we have trees, we have prosperity, whereas wherever the country is bare it is generally barren.

We repeat that we do not as yet profess to enter upon the scientific, and albeit, we think, convincing reasoning of those who demonstrate the effect of forests upon the rainfall of a country. That reasoning was explained to some extent the other day by Mr. Cook, and to-morrow we will publish a convincing communication from another correspondent upon the same subject. Our present object is merely to present to the public, a broad and simple view of the question, confident that no one will follow us even thus far without becoming convinced that in this forest question are involved the vital interests and welfare of the country and of its teeming populations. We have referred to experience all over the globe, and will now submit to consideration a little of that experience. Perhaps the island of Mauritius presents a case in point as apt as any. In a report issued by [illegible] on the effects of the cutting down of forests on the "climate and health of Mauritius," we read that "so late as 1864 the island was resorted to by invalids from India, as the 'pearl' of the Indian ocean—it being then one mass of verdure. But when the forests were cleared, to gain space for sugar cultivation, the rainfall diminished; the rivers dwindled down to muddy streams; the water became stagnant in cracks, crevices, and natural hollows, while the equable temperature of the island entirely changed; drought was experienced in the midst of the ocean, and thunder showers were rarely any longer witnessed. The lagoons, marshes, and swamps along the seaboard were no longer filled with water, but gave off noxious gases; while the river waters became impure from various refuse. After a violent inundation in February, 1865, followed by a period of drought, fever of a low type set in. Against this the remedies employed in ordinary febrile cases proved utterly valueless. From the waterless sides of the lagoons pestilential malaria arose. Exposed to this the labourers fell on the fields, and in some instances died within a few hours. Scarcity of food among the destitute classes, and inadequate sewage arrangements, predisposed also to the dreadful effect at the time." Further on, Dr. Rogers, after remarking upon the declining prosperity of the island, insists that, for sanitary reasons alone, the plateaux and high lands of Mauritius must be replanted with trees. But, indeed, the deplorable condition to which this once so prosperous island has now sunk is a matter of common notoriety. The Government of the island, convinced of the causes of that depression, have had 800,000 trees planted on barren mountain slopes, and already we read that no sooner is the ground shaded than the rivers and the streams again resume their former dimensions. St. Helena during the last century was completely denuded of the trees that covered that island. The result was as usual: frequent and almost periodical visitations of very severe drought, occasioning ruinous losses of cattle and crops. Towards the beginning of the present century, however, trees were reintroduced by the East India Company from all parts of the world, and from a report dated 1830 we read:—"For many years past since the general growth "of our trees we have been preserved from the "scourge of drought, and these visitations, such "as were formerly recorded, are now altogether "unknown." Regarding the once barren and sterile island of Ascension it is stated in the Report of Kew Gardens for 1864, that encouraging accounts continued to be received of the increased fertility and moisture of the island consequent on the extension of the plantations. In 1843, owing to the want of water, but one tree existed in that island, and there was not enough vegetables to supply the commandant's table; whereas now, through the introduction of vegetation, the water supply is excellent, and the garrison and ships visiting the island are supplied with abundance of vegetables of various kinds. Similar facts are adduced with reference to the other islands of the South Atlantic. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1875, on the subject of forest management, citing the work of Professor Laurent says—"Babylon, Thebes, Memphis, and Carthage, now waste and even pestilential, were formerly the very hives of human life. The remains of conduits, canals, cisterns, and pools throughout Palestine, and especially through the now desert country east of the Jordan, are such as to explain the accounts on record of the former population of these regions. So thorough has been not only the change of climate, but the denudation of soil, caused by the cutting down of the olives, palms, and other trees of Palestine during the Roman war, that it would be impossible to attach any credit to the most venerable accounts of the former fertility, beauty, and population of the Holy Land—its brooks and fountains gushing out of valley and hills being now replaced by bare and solid rock—without the knowledge that we have acquired of the fatal effect of the destruction of timber." The same writer, referring to forest conservancy in some parts of France, says:—"By the destruction of the great extent of forest, in order to replace them by cultivated fields, the temperature has become very irregular; heavy rains, storms, and dryness, have each done their work upon the soil, and made crops every year more and more uncertain." In the Vosges, the destruction of forests has gone so far that agriculture has suffered, the soil has become arid, and inundations are frequent. In the Department of the Gard, in 1837, no rain fell for nine months. Nismes, named from the forests which once surrounded it, is now amid an arid waste. At Beziers the Agricultural Society reported in 1787 that the forest which once sheltered the place having been destroyed, the loss of the olive crop was the consequence. The authorities of the Izere reported in 1738 that the destruction of the forests had altered the temperature, augmented dryness, and seriously affected the crops. From Provence, from the valley of the Mosselle, from that of the Haute Garonne, from the Herault, and from the Eastern Pyrenees, come complaints of the same nature. The regular rainfall has been diminished, the temperature has changed and become uncertain, and partial and irregular storms have proved curses rather than blessings wherever the forests have been ruthlessly swept away." Turning to America, we learn from a recent memorial on the subject of forests presented to the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, that there is a portion of that State along the coast now nearly all denuded of trees, where, in modern times, "the heat of summer the radiation of the parched surface affects the atmosphere to excessive dryness. The electrical and rain-bearing clouds that approach from the westward, as they come within this dry atmosphere, are absorbed and dissipated before their watery contents can reach the earth. A decline in fruit products in Maine has been apparent for a considerable time; other farm crops are seemingly in a decline also. Potatoes, oats and wheat, now rarely give such crops as they did 30 or 40 years ago. Fruit trees take on disease, apples become scabbed and distorted; pears knotted, cracked and extremely perverse; plum and cherry have forgotten former habits and old friendships, blight and rust are everywhere [illegible] all sides. The cry of local exhaustion of the elements of the soil, negligent culture and a long chapter of local complaints fail to account for any portion of the difficulty." In the vicinity of Antwerp, less than fifty years ago, was a desolate plain, looking to-day in the same direction from the spire of the cathedral one can see nothing but a forest where limits seem lost on the horizon. Forest plantations have transformed these barren lands into fertile fields. Himmel attributes the desolation of "the Karst," the high plateau lying north of Trieste, and until recently one of the most parched and barren districts in Europe, to the felling of its woods centuries ago, to build the navies of Venice. The Austrian Government, however, made energetic and successful efforts for the reclamation of this desolate waste by planting half a million of young trees and by sowing great quantities of seeds.

We have given above only a few of the many instances presented by the records of various countries, showing the evil and devastating effects that have followed upon the destruction of trees, and of the fertility and prosperity that have resulted from their reintroduction. But, even without these examples, the history of forest conservancy in the Deccan by itself is conclusive in demonstrating its manifold advantages and the blessings it confers on the country. On a former occasion we described a visit to one of the plantations under the charge of the Forest Department, and told of a road lying through a barren and completely desiccated district, with hardly a shrub, or hardly a blade of grass to be seen, and with hills, from which the unprotected soil was fast disappearing, leaving nothing but the bare rock, where in days gone by flourished a growth of grass and forest vegetation. We also described the change that was at once and strikingly apparent upon entering the conserved ground, where, in truth, was found a little oasis in the midst of country that compared to it was but a howling desert. With these facts before us, we ask our readers and the public to consider what the probable effect would be if all the waste lands of the Deccan and all the hills were in the same manner restored to vegetation? With Mr. Cook we would speculate, "what might not the climate of the Poona district be were the surrounding hills but clad with forest verdure?" We think that with the experience of centuries before us, it might safely be replied that the Poona, the Sholapur, the Belgaum, the Bellary, and all the other at present treeless tracts of Southern India would be as secure, from at least the frequent visitation of droughts, as they are now notorious for the periodical recurrence of these scourges. That is a deduction to be drawn not from abstruse theories, but let us once more repeat, from hard facts that are capable of the most conclusive and incontrovertible demonstration. To those in whose power it lies to advance or to hinder the work of forest conservancy on these Deccan hills we would address the advice that they should follow Sir Richard Temple's example, and go and see for themselves, when we can assure them they will, like him, and like everyone else who has impartially considered this subject, become convinced that in losing its trees the country has lost its wealth and the people their prosperity.

WE think it is as well to state that there is a strong feeling prevailing among commercial classes in Bombay that the prosecution of Nursey Kessowjee, now about to proceed, should be undertaken by Government. That individual has been a fugitive for the last six months; he has had a Government reward offered for his apprehension, and has during the period named been an outlaw evading the execution of a magistrate's warrant. For these reasons, and because of the fact that the failure of the prisoner's firm has brought ruin on a large portion of the commercial community of this city, and because the incidents connected with that failure have been looked upon as a grave public scandal, it is considered unseemly that to a private individual should be left the trouble and expense of seeing justice done. Inasmuch as the Government in England took over the prosecution of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, and of the West of England Bank, so it is felt that the Bombay Government might well take upon itself to conduct the proceedings now about to be instituted.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

I HAD the pleasure of listening last night to an excellent speech on Indian Finance by a member of the House of Commons whose name is probably unknown in India, Mr. J. K. Cross, the member for Bolton. I had never heard him speak before, and was obliged to ask who he was, when, after he had been speaking ten minutes, I found to my great surprise that here was actually a member of Parliament taking part in the Indian debate who understood clearly what he was talking about, and could put what he had to say in an interesting form. He quickly gained the ear of the House, and attracted a much larger audience than afterwards sat out Mr. Gladstone's rambling and aimless speech. The leaders of the Opposition, as Mr. Cross went on with his analysis of the Indian accounts, abandoned one by one the pre-occupied air they usually affect, and began to look round at the member for Bolton as if suddenly awakened to the discovery that he might be of great use to the party. Mr. Goschen dropped his notes, took off his hat, and set himself to listen attentively, and Mr. Gladstone moved about restlessly on his seat, keeping Mr. Cross always fixed with his glittering eye. On the whole, the speech was a decided success, and may be noted as one of those rare speeches which suddenly lift members out of the ruck and give them high rank as politicians. The chief point of Mr. Cross's argument was one with which your readers are quite familiar, though it has come like a revelation on the intelligent journalists of London, namely, that the maintenance of a low rate of exchange for the rupee is by no means an unmitigated evil for India. It is, indeed, obvious to whoever considers seriously the question. What becomes of the annual loss of two to three millions on the remittances to England? A very large proportion of this sum falls to the share of the agricultural and trading classes of India, who get much better prices for Indian produce when exchange is low than when it is high. This is the secret of the phenomenon which vexes the souls of the gentlemen who preach about the exhaustion of India, and who are puzzled to explain how it comes to pass that an exhausted country, which is compelled to send to England about 20 millions' worth of produce to cover public and private remittances, nevertheless receives back in the shape of merchandize or bullion from one-third to one-half of this sum, the net excess of her exports seldom exceeding 14 millions. The truth is that, thanks to the development under English rule of an exceedingly profitable export trade, India makes large enough profits on her mercantile dealings with foreign countries to reduce very considerably the burden of her compulsory remittances. As a low rate of exchange stimulates this export trade, India receives back with one hand what she had paid away with the other. Mr. Cross adduced some novel and striking illustrations of the benefits of a low rate of exchange to Indian producers, and convinced the House that the depreciation of silver for purposes of international exchange might co-exist with a very flourishing condition of Indian agriculture. His argument that the fall in exchange does not even embarrass the Indian Government so much as is commonly alleged, because India gets back from China on the sale of opium half what she loses on English remittances, is ingenious, but I doubt if it is sound. The Indian opium is sold by one silver currency country to another, and I do not think the depreciation of silver has yet affected the commercial relations of India and China with one another, or that it can do so in the way described by Mr. Cross. When the rupee is depreciated in China it will be depreciated in India also. The cost of producing opium will in that case be increased in the same proportion as the profit on the sale, and, consequently, there will be no gain by exchange on this side. The legitimate conclusion, however, from Mr. Cross's argument was that India at large had every reason to be thankful for the fall in exchange, no matter how serious might be the losses caused to the Government or private remitters. Judge, then, how great was my disappointment to find Mr. Cross giving way to what I must call the craze prevailing here about India, and still contending that the financial state of that country is deplorable and almost desperate. It seems to me that, when you have proved a low exchange to be a good thing for India, there is nothing left to complain of in the financial condition of the country. The Indian revenues are not falling off; on the contrary, they are increasing steadily though slowly. The increase of expenditure, on the other hand, when exchange is set aside, is found to be mainly due to two causes—the cost of famine relief which cannot be an annual charge, and the expenditure on public works, which is optional. Nothing would serve Mr. Cross, however, but assuming, in the face of his own argument as to the effect of a low exchange, that the introduction of English capital, labour, and energy into India has in some mysterious manner exhausted the resources of the country; and he talked in melancholy strains of the falling off in India's capacity for absorbing silver. He had misled himself on this point by taking the statistics of the importation of silver into India only up to the end of the financial year 1876-77, and thus omitting the year 1877-78, in which the importation was so large as greatly to raise the average for recent years. Mr. Goschen, who is a very exact and unprejudiced reasoner on financial matters, and whose thoughtful speech I commend to your readers, corrected the mistake into which Mr. Cross had fallen, and quoted statistics to show that "in the three years previous to the last three years the total imports of silver into India were only £8,500,000, while during the last three years they amounted to £25,000,000. What might appear," he added, "astonishing at first but not at second sight was that 26 millions of silver was precisely the amount which had been sold by the German Government during that period, so that India had been able to absorb or compelled to absorb the amount which had been sold by Germany." This statement completely demolishes the theory about the decay of India's absorbing power. It is a pity that Mr. Cross should have spoilt a good speech by making so false a deduction. He had admitted the prosperous state of India's trade, and he might—by an examination of the railway statistics, which show that, famine traffic apart, there is a constant increase in the quantity of goods and number of passengers carried by the Indian lines—have satisfied himself that India generally must be advancing in material prosperity, and that all she wants is one good harvest to repair the damages of recent famines. Why do not Mr. Cross and men of his stamp who are capable of discussing economical questions with acumen go out and see for themselves what is the state of India, and what English rule has done for the country? Surely this would be a better course than to let themselves fall victims to the delusions fostered by ignorant and presumptuous writers, who persistently labour to ruin the credit of India in the English money market.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was a sad one to listen to. I remember the great orator in his prime, and, not having heard him speak for some years, I was struck last night by the change that had come over him. He repeated himself over and over again in the most painful manner, hesitated often for a word, began a new line of argument and then gave it up, went astray in irrelevant and intolerable digressions; and left, in short, the impression that he had made a speech about India because he thought it the right thing to do, but that he either did not care about the subject or had been unable to master it. The only passages in his speech in which he showed something of his old fire were those in which he fell foul of the present House of Commons for its want of economy, or inveighed against the Government for its extravagance; but I could not help thinking that he spoke as one without hope, and that his animation was that of a fine old race horse, almost past work, but nerving himself to a final effort in a race for which he should never have been entered. His voice is as good as ever, and there was something very impressive in the solemn tones in which he spoke of the gravity of the question under discussion, of the responsibility weighing upon the House, and of the portentous consequences that might result from neglect of the present opportunity to remedy India's distress. But, though I listened very attentively, I could not make out that the orator had any clear idea himself of what India's woes were,—he certainly omitted to specify them,—and his proposed remedies were simply ridiculous. He showed most earnestness in denouncing the Vernacular Press Act and the remission, in a year of financial weakness, of part of the import duties on cotton goods. But in the latter case the solemnity was overdone. One could not help being conscious of the fact that Mr. Gladstone stood alone in his conscientious determination not to listen to the voice of Lancashire, that his colleagues and the majority of his party had voted in favour of the remission which the House of Commons virtually ordered Lord Lytton to carry out, and that a Liberal Ministry would have been compelled to act in this matter as the Conservative Ministry has done. Besides, the remission after all amounts to so small a sum that it is not worth quarrelling about, and Mr. Gladstone's argument that this concession to English manufacturers must generate a sense of wrong in the minds of the people of India, who see that we dare not demand such concessions from our own colonies, admits of the answer that Parliament is responsible for giving effect in India to certain principles of commercial legislation which it has accepted as just and beneficial, but that it has no such responsibility as regards the colonies. I believe, too, that the Colonial taxation is not, as a rule, protective, and that the heavy import duties imposed still do not prevent the consumption of English goods. Mr. Gladstone spoke sensibly enough about the Home Charges, which he admits to be for the most part just and necessary. His experience as a practised administrator no doubt came to his aid here, and kept him from talking in a declamatory way about the iniquity of compelling India to pay England for work done for her. His best hit was that the limit of taxation had evidently been reached when a licence-tax had been imposed which touched bare subsistence incomes,—though there is the alternative that the Finance Minister of India may be a shocking blunderer who does not know the best means of raising money,—and that, consequently, retrenchment alone is now possible. I could not follow Mr. Gladstone in what he said about army retrenchment. He seemed to me to hint at relying on a native and therefore cheap army, but he cannot have meant to talk such nonsense. As for retrenching by means of a new military organisation, the evils of the present system have now reached their maximum, and, if it be persevered with, it may become less onerous. To start afresh with another organisation would be to increase instead of reducing expenditure. I have not myself the slightest faith in the possibility of large retrenchments in military expenditure, even if the armies of Native States be abolished, for India has just taken upon herself new obligations in Afghanistan. I think, too, that most persons who know India will agree with Mr. Cross in deprecating the stoppage of public works as a cruel and wasteful proceeding, since the permanent and highly paid Public Works establishment cannot be reduced in proportion. Mr. Cross hit the right nail on the head in commenting on the monstrously high pay and excessive leave allowed to members of the Indian services, but what minister dares attack these powerful services, supported as they are by a select body of expert and not too busily occupied gentlemen in the India Office, who know how to work the London newspapers against any one who presumes to [illegible] them?

You will observe that the question of bi-metallism was a good deal discussed last night, and that Mr. Cross and Mr. Goschen were urgent in their claims to have silver restored to its former place as a standard of value, while Mother Hubbard, the Tory banker and financier, declared emphatically that monometallism was a divine law, and that civilized nations would never agree on the adoption of a common standard, and therefore there was no use talking about it. The fact is that all the leading commercial nations, Germany now being included, are alarmed at the existing depreciation of silver, and are making tentative efforts at achieving a common understanding on the subject. England ought to be the first to move, for the Indian Government suffers most by the disuse of silver as a standard of international value. As already shown, a low rate of exchange is not necessarily unfavourable to India. In ordinary circumstances, it helps to redress itself by developing exports and so increasing the amount of silver to be remitted back to India; and, if the disturbing influence of German caprice were removed—and we had an assurance that France would not next be bitten with the mania for a single gold currency—we might readily leave matters to take their course. But the violent fluctuations which we have witnessed during the last three weeks can only injure trade, which suffers more from uncertainty than from anything else. It also causes the Government of India a very heavy loss. I ventured to suggest to the city editor of a daily paper lately that the recent rise in exchange might be the result of the action of speculators who had taken up a large portion of the Indian 4 crore loan at 94¾ and wished to sell it at a profit. He admitted that the operation was a feasible one, but thought it unlikely that anything of the kind had been done. Last night, however, Mr. Cross spoke positively of such a speculation as now going on. In any case, it is unfair to expose the credit of the Government of India to the possibility of such attacks by compelling it to keep its accounts in a currency which is no longer a true measure of international values.

The *Times* published last Friday Mr. Hyndman's [illegible] challenge that he should prove an assertion he had made about India sending forth 20 millions a year in produce for which she gets "no commercial return." Mr. Hyndman quotes a passage from a speech by Sir John Strachey alleging that for this amount of produce India gets "no *direct* commercial return," and, with his characteristic want of exactness, he imagines that these two propositions are identical. Sir John Strachey, of course, was merely speaking of the effect of public and private remittances on exchange; he did not contend, as Mr. Hyndman does, that India got no return for these remittances, or that a low exchange means national bankruptcy for India. Unable to account for the flourishing trade of exhausted India in 1877-78, Mr. Hyndman is reckless enough to make the infamous and quite unfounded charge that millions of people died of starvation in that year because so much produce had been forcibly taken out of the country as to leave in it insufficient food for the people to eat. Mr. Hyndman concludes his reply with the amazing remarks that at all events India, if she were independent, would have the blessed privilege of repudiating her debts, as if Turkey and Egypt, for example, were not in danger of losing their independence simply because they will not pay their debts. He uses this argument without apparently the ghost of a smile on his face; but I cannot help suspecting that he has mistaken his line, and that he must be a great humourist rather than a great statistician.

I regret to inform you of the death of Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, the proprietor of the Calcutta *Englishman*. Mr. Saunders was a very staunch, straightforward, and independent journalist; and the respect in which he was held was shown by the presence at his funeral on Wednesday of all the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press now in London.

J. M. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY AT GUNNESH KHIND.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 29.

I CANNOT say whether His Excellency, Sir Richard Temple, has, ever been noted for attaching high importance to official pomp, or for relying upon State ceremonials in his Government of Bombay; but this much I do know, that Sir Richard always preferred to make his deeds, as a ruler, the medium of his influence over the minds of those who are subject to his authority, more especially the natives. Like the late Sir John Lawrence, and as a representative of the Queen and Empress of India, his Excellency has recognized the expediency of consulting the traditional tastes and expectations of the natives of India in general, and of the Brahmins of the city of Poona in particular; and I think our excellent Governor has wisely decided that what was thought worth doing at all was worth doing well; for the party at Gunnesh Khind last Saturday evening was a splendid success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. About 250 invitations were issued by order of his Excellency to the native sirdars and other respectable native gentlemen, both official and non-official, and the majority, if not all those who were invited, arrived immediately after 9 o'clock. They were in the first instance received by Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandurung, the Oriental Translator to Government, and accommodated in the centre hall of Government House. After a short time his Excellency Sir Richard, who was accompanied by several European gentlemen, entered the hall. The Oriental Translator to Government was on the right of his Excellency, and the ceremony of introduction occupied nearly two hours. The scene was one of great splendour and attraction, the native military officers and the sirdars of the Deccan vieing with each other in the matter of their uniforms and Oriental costumes. The introductional ceremony being concluded, his Excellency and the rest of the European gentlemen retired to an adjoining room, where the tables were covered with all the delicacies of the season. The arrangements made by Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandurung Pundit, the Oriental Translator to Government, were perfect, and Government House was cleared of her honoured native guests by midnight. All returned home well pleased with their reception, and the fact that there was stolid wisdom displayed by Sir Richard Temple in thus associating and having intercourse with the natives of the country.

THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE following a brief summary of the principal provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, with reference to their possessions in India, which was signed on the 26th December, 1878, and has recently been ratified, has been sent us by the Press Commissioner:—

Preamble.—Recites the resolution of the contracting parties to establish a customs union between their respective possessions in India, and to conclude a treaty of commerce and extradition.

Article I.—Establishes freedom of commerce, navigation, and transit between the said possessions.

Article II.—Places subjects of one party who travel, reside, own property, or trade in the possessions of the other, upon the same footing as regards privileges, taxation, and local laws, as the subjects of the latter party.

Article III.—Throws open ports, harbours, rivers, &c., of one party to the commerce and navigation of the subjects of the other, and makes coasting trade free throughout.

Article IV.—Provides for Native States in alliance with the British Government being placed with respect to Portuguese India on the same footing on which they stand in respect to British India.

Article V.—Provides for the establishment of uniformity of money, weights, and measures.

Article VI.—Provides 1st, that if the Portuguese Government notifies its intention of granting to a joint stock company a concession of powers and facilities for making the portion of a railway from Marmagoa to New Hubli, which lies within Portuguese territory, Her Majesty, upon being satisfied that the concession is suitable and sufficient, and that the necessary capital is forthcoming will, by a contract, grant the land, and usual and reasonable facilities for making the portion lying within British territory, receiving in return along the whole line the privileges regarding mails, troops, telegraphs, &c., usual in the case of guaranteed railways, and reserving due control in British India. 2nd. That if such a contract is entered into within two years, or before the completion of a State Railway between New Hubli and Bellary, Her Majesty will further, if the company desire, grant to them on certain terms, the right of completing and working the railway between those two towns. 3rd. That Her Majesty remains free to construct a railway from any point on the above lines to Karwar, or any other place in British India, and shall have for the purposes of such railways running powers, &c., over those lines. 4th. That a survey of the Marmagaon and New Hubli line shall be made by a mixed commission, if either party so desires. 5th. That if a company cannot be formed as above contemplated, but a mixed commission established to the satisfaction of both Governments, that a railway can be made from Marmagaon to New Hubli at reasonable cost and with fair prospect of being remunerative, and that such a railway would be preferable in the interests of commerce to a railway from New Hubli to Karwar, then the two parties shall adopt in concert such measures as their financial condition may allow for the early construction of the former railway.

Article VII.—[illegible] on their inland frontiers, &c.

Article VIII.—Provides for uniformity of customs' regulations, the establishment of a customs' union, and the adoption of the British Indian Tariff in Portuguese India, with certain reservations.

Article IX.—Makes certain reservations as to increase, reduction, or abolition of duties in certain cases, &c.

Article X.—Constitutes the duties levied at Portuguese Indian ports, and certain British Indian ports a common receipt, and provides for its division.

Article XI.—Recites the expediency of uniformity of system of administration and duties regarding salt, spirits, and opium.

Article XII.—Grants to the Bombay Government for the period of the duration of the treaty, the exclusive privilege of regulating or undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India, and contains elaborate provisions regarding the method of dealing with, or compensating proprietors or tenants of salt pans, the purchase of existing stocks of salt, the supply of salt to the Portuguese population, the prevention of smuggling, &c.

Article XIII.—Provides that the system of excise on spirituous liquors and toddy now legalised in the Bombay Presidency shall be introduced into, and effectively maintained in Portuguese India.

Article XIV.—Provides for the prohibition of the exportation of opium, and for the regulation of any cultivation and manufacture in accordance with the Bengal system, if Her Majesty so wishes.

Article XV.—Provides for the payment by the British Government of four lakhs of rupees per annum, in consideration of the stipulations about salt, spirits, and opium.

Article XVI.—Provides for the appointment of a mixed commission whenever it is necessary to decide certain matters specified in the treaty.

Article XVII.—Provides for the appointment of delegates to co-operate for various objects, and promote the successful operation of the treaty.

Article XVIII.—Relates to the prevention of smuggling, the pursuit of offenders across the frontiers, the transit of troops, and the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military stores.

Article XIX.—Provides for the mutual extradition of criminals, according to details comprised in a convention to be executed as soon as possible, by the Governors General of British and Portuguese India.

Article XX.—Relates to the execution mutually of commissions issued by judicial tribunals in criminal trials and inquiries, and in civil suits and proceedings.

Article XXI.—The parties engaged to take all necessary measures regarding any legislation which may be necessary in order to carry out the treaty.

Article XXII.—The treaty is to come into force three months after the exchange of ratifications, and to remain in force for twelve years.

Article XXIII.—Provides for ratification in the usual forms.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the want of any waiting accommodation at the Marine Lines station? There is not room for even one passenger to stand secure from the rain; and although there are several rooms on the station, not one of them is set apart as a "waiting room."

A DAILY PASSENGER.

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Fair Play" in your issue of the 23rd ultimo seems to localise the unexpected "weeping and gnashing of teeth," but before long he will not be surprised to find the whole length and breadth of India groaning under such a weight that perhaps India has never before witnessed. Retrenchment is the order of the day, and, as usual, the "lower tens" are its first and greatest victims. Bombay, with its proud motto, "*Urbs Prima in Indis*" has taken the lead, under instructions no doubt from Imperial Head-Quarters, and has, within an unprecedented short notice of scarcely a fortnight, laid the axe vigorously at the root of that much-abused Department—the Cotton Frauds—as its first victim, at the same time announcing to the country that the cruel *fiat* is, at last, an accomplished fact! Imagine men with large families suddenly putting them on half rations to meet the 20 per cent reduction which will make a deep and incurable gash in their household expenses. What the trial must be when sickness steps in at this crisis can only be imagined. This gloomy state of affairs will not be confined to a few families (as dame rumour has it that the retrenchment is intended to include all Government offices) but to thousands of families in India, and then, truly, the wail from every hill and vale will be re-echoed.

No one can deny that the Cotton Department wanted—not only now, but years ago when cotton inspectors (not subs) could be counted by twos and threes at the Presidency—a thorough overhauling, but the present plan of wrenching off 20 per cent all round is, in these hard times, too severe on those who, after a long faithful service, cannot even now count their pay by hundreds!! There is time yet to modify, if not rescind, an order which, if allowed to take its course, will bring inevitably ruin and desolation on those who deserve a better fate. The case is therefore submitted to our excellent Governor for his kind consideration, with the following couplet which appeared not long ago in your columns:—

Work without hope draws nectar with a sieve,
And life without an object cannot live.

BENEDICT.

BOMBAY.

GAMBLERS.—Rahmon Mahomed and Gonna Malharee were yesterday each fined Rs. 20 by Mr. W. Webb for being found gambling with instruments of gaming in a public place.

THE *Deccan Star* understands that H. E. the Governor has given sanction to the amount of Rs. 10,888 for the rebuilding of the first quadrangle of the Poona Vishrambag Palace, and removing the *debris* of the Budvarvada, and rebuilding the Pharas-khana.

AMONG the native potentates who held darbars in honour of the conclusion of the Afghan war, was His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. He held a grand darbar in honour of the occasion, and to congratulate Her Majesty on the happy termination of the war.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Narayen Luximon, a domestic servant to Lieutenant H. Melvill, of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N.I., was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 23 in currency notes and cash, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A POONA paper hears from Neemuch that the roads between that place and Mhow and between Neemuch and Bolarum are not very safe at present. Several robberies have recently taken place on both roads. A party of musicians, who were on their way from Mhow to Neemuch, was attacked by robbers; two of them were murdered, and one severely wounded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday last at the European General Hospital on view of the body of Andrew Marshall. Deceased was a quarter-master of the steam-ship *King Arthur* and met with an accident on board that vessel on the forenoon of Saturday, the 28th ultimo. The verdict was, "That the death of Andrew Marshall was caused by fracture of the spine, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship."

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Bawa Bhicoo Khulpee. Deceased was a day labourer employed at the B. I. S. N. Company's dock at Mazgaon, where he met with an accident on the day previous while at work at a capstan, from the effects of which he died. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by peritonitis, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down by a capstan bar."

DACOITY AT THE VILLAGE OF BHOWSA.—The *Poona Observer's* correspondent at Panchgani writes as follows on the 29th ultimo:—A few nights ago a dacoity took place at the village of Bhowsa about a mile and a half beyond the limits of this station, when loot to the value of Rs. 800 was carried away, by a gang consisting of some 20 or 30 men, though the reports of some of the villagers magnified them into 200. The principal victim of this robbery is the owner of an oil press, who, together with his wife and child, were most severely handled by the dacoits; they were deprived of every article of value, even to the nosering worn by the woman and the bangles on the child. It is very singular that not the least attempt was made by the villagers, about 250 in number, to drive these marauders away, but they were too cowardly for any attempt at rescue, and quietly ensconced themselves in their houses, thinking, no doubt, that discretion was the better part of valour. Early next morning the police mamlatdar from Wai, with a small force of police, visited the scene of the dacoity, by which time the birds had taken to the hills on the north side of the Krishna and for the present are safe.

THE *Beacon* says:—The case of Mr. Robert Brunton, late Local Fund Engineer and Superintendent of the Hyderabad Water Works, against the Hyderabad Municipality as represented by its President, Colonel Dunsterville, was brought to a close in the District Court of Hyderabad last Wednesday. The Court, after hearing the arguments of the respective counsel, decreed in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with all costs. We hear that Colonel Dunsterville was put into the witness-box and examined by counsel on both sides. The object being to elicit from his examination the grounds on which he conceived himself justified in trespassing on Mr. Brunton's premises in his absence. It appears that Colonel Dunsterville entered Mr. Brunton's bungalow for the purpose of possessing himself of some documents and papers without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Brunton. The lock of the door of Mr. Brunton's bungalow was, from what we hear, broken and his things removed. Mr. Brunton on being made aware of this took the opinion of the leading counsel in Kurrachee, and was advised to bring the present suit. It also appeared, we hear, during the course of the evidence that there had been no good feeling between Colonel Dunsterville and Mr. Brunton.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 1st JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THEFT AT TREACHER AND CO.'S.

Antone Francis De Conceicao, a compounder in the employ of Messrs. Treacher & Co. at the Byculla dispensary, was charged with the theft of certain bottles of drugs and chemicals and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Prisoner was in another case charged on Saturday last with Antone D'Abreo with theft of the company's property, but both the prisoners were acquitted. The Advocate General and Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the prisoner had been employed in the dispensary about three months. At a search made by the police in his house in connection with the other case, a bottle of aconite, one of the most dangerous poisons known, a bottle of codeia, an opium alkaloid, a box of pill-finish, and other chemicals were found. Stock was taken on the 31st March last in the dispensary. There were only 4 drms. of aconite; and the bottle produced in Court contained half a drachm, worth Rs. 26, cost price. Between the taking of the stock and the finding of the bottle in prisoner's house, the firm had not sold any aconite. No entry of the sale of aconite appeared in the books for the last two years.

The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Gill addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the defence. The jury, after hearing the summing up of the whole case by his Lordship, returned a verdict of not guilty against the prisoner, who was then discharged. The Court adjourned until this morning.

ROBBERY IN THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, KURRACHEE.

ON the 2nd February 1877 a robbery of Rs. 5,600 in currency notes and cash was committed in the office of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The money was abstracted from the treasure chest which was in charge of Mr. Daniell, Accountant. The head clerk was a Prabhu, named Moroba Govind Sumurth, who had access to the treasure chest. Immediately after the robbery information regarding the numbers of the notes was given to the police, but notwithstanding all the enquiries instituted by them no clue could be obtained to the notes. The head clerk, Moroba, was suspended from his duties, pending an investigation into the matter. Nothing was elicited to throw even suspicion on him and he was reinstated. The affair of the robbery created a certain degree of excitement, following as it did so closely on the robbery in the Government Telegraph Office, and in which robbery Carey, the Accountant, was said to have been implicated; he was tried in the Bombay High Court for it and acquitted, as no proof of his guilt was forthcoming. Five currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,300, of the notes stolen from the office of the Indo-European Telegraph Department have at last turned up in the possession of the head clerk Moroba, who has been arrested, and is lodged in the Kurrachee Jail. He had obtained leave for three months to proceed to his native country and left Kurrachee in March last, on the 26th of that month, and returned by the steamer which arrived on Tuesday last, 24th inst., when he was arrested. The prisoner was connected with the theft by an attempt to cash some of the notes posted as stolen at the Currency Office in Madras.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE AT MADRAS.

DR. STANBROUGH, the coroner, on the evening of Saturday last, held an inquest at the General Hospital on the body of a young Eurasian, named Henry Valentine [illegible], aged 25 years, a clerk in the Adjutant General's Office. The enquiry was attended with some interest, as the deceased came by the injuries which resulted in his death under somewhat peculiar circumstances, and as four persons had been arrested in connection with the injuries, they being Nanoo *alias* Saliman Khan, a Mahomedan Moonean, a pariah, Mary Berge, a prostitute, and Charlotte Black, also a prostitute. The prisoners were present at the investigation. The evidence showed that, on the 3rd instant, the deceased visited Mary Berge and Charlotte Black, who reside near the Thousand Lights on the Mount Road, where he freely indulged in liquor. After being in the house for some time he had a quarrel with one of the women and was turned out. The first and second prisoners, finding the deceased very noisy, joined in the quarrel, and, as the deceased was being pushed out of the gate, the first prisoner Nanoo struck him on the left ear with a pretty thick stick. He fell down, bleeding a good deal. He could get no help until he saw a Mussalman, who, coming to his assistance, put him in a jutka and took him to his father's house. The father of the deceased, on seeing the bleeding state of his son, lost no time in taking him to the General Hospital, where it was found that the deceased had a lacerated wound on the left ear, and the ear being torn from its attachments was hanging down. The injury was attended to, and the patient did well until the 16th instant, when tetanus set in and continued until last Saturday morning, when the deceased expired. There was no evidence to show that the assault by Nanoo had been instigated by the female prisoners, but it was shown that Nanoo and Moonean, the first and second prisoners, were on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mary Berge and Charlotte Black respectively. The evidence of Dr. Walker, Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, was to the effect that the cause of death was tetanus resulting from the wound on the ear. He was of opinion that a stick like the one produced at the enquiry could have produced the wound, but he at the same time thought that the injury might have been caused by the deceased, when he fell, scraping his ear along the ground. After the examination of the witnesses, Dr. Stanbrough summed up briefly, and the jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict to the effect that the cause of death was tetanus, the result of a wound on the left ear produced by a blow with a stick struck by Nanoo, under such circumstances that his act amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury acquitted the women of all share in the assault. The police took the prisoners back to the Penitentiary, whence they had been brought to the enquiry.—*Madras Times.*

THE CASORATI TRIAL.—We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) are informed that the Casorati defence fund now amounts to Rs. 1,500, and that Mr. Spitta, Officiating Government Advocate, Punjab, will be retained as Counsel for the prisoner. In this case, the trial cannot be held before the 14th of next month, at which date Mr. Henderson will relieve Mr. Spitta of his present official duties.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

News comes from Kabul that the people are generally pleased with peace. Sirdars and others who assisted or communicated with us during hostilities are frightened at treatment they may receive from Amir. Pakuk Khan visited Abdulla Jan's mother and reassured her. Ibrahim Khan and Ahmed Ali Jan have reached Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in reply to a question, said that Lord Lawrence would be buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Hon. E. Stanhope (Under-Secretary for India), replying to a question, said the Commission appointed to enquire into military expenses and organization in India will investigate both the European and Native armies, and will commence its sittings immediately.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill into the Lords for a Catholic University in Ireland, similar to the London University, to grant degrees and receive the endowments of the Queen's University in Ireland, which will be suppressed. This Bill, His Lordship said, was a substitute for the Irish University Bill brought in by the O'Conor Don in the Commons.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 28th inst. per P. and O. steamer Nizam.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ per cent. do.	82¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51 11-16.

Departure—August.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 1, 2-47 P. M.

Mail steamer Zambesi from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 1.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 75 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S. W. 5 to 6; thermometer 82; barometer 29·830. Fall of rain 1 inch 11 cents.

MANGALORE, (30th June)—Weather rainy; wind S.E., W.W. Fall of rain 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-17 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·32.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 58 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-16d. to 1s. 8d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d. to ¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·12½	,,

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
June. Total previously registered	21 66	23 70	24 93
30 Monday	0 16	......	0 22
July. 1 Tuesday	0 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	21 82	24 60	26 27
Fall up to 1st July 1878	20 57	27 29	28 72

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

UNDER instructions from Government announcing the death of Lord Lawrence, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., late Viceroy and Governor General of India, the flag at the Castle was lowered during yesterday half mast high, and 31 minute guns were fired from the saluting battery at sunset. The last gun was fired and the flag dropped as the sun set.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, two mallets (ivory handles with silver mountings, richly chased,) commemorating the opening of the Tulsi water works by His Excellency the Governor, were presented, one to Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Chairman of the Corporation who officiated in that capacity at the opening ceremony, and the other to Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Town Council, whose name is intimately associated with the Tulsi project. The mallets were designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, and were forwarded to the Secretary to the Town Council by the Municipal Commissioner, who remarked he had no doubt that the recipients would agree with him in thinking that Mr. Walton had exhibited "his usual good taste on the present occasion," and that these mementos might be regarded as works of art. Both the mallets, enclosed in elegant cases, were handed by Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, to the recipients, who suitably acknowledged thanks.

THE Town Council at yesterday's meeting resumed consideration of the Government resolution, dated 11th ultimo, stating that in future the Victoria Gardens are not to be used for public entertainments similar to those proposed by Mr. Anderson, without the special sanction of Government. Rao Saheb Mandlik proposed that the opinion of counsel be taken as to whether, under the lease entered into by the Corporation, Government had the power to interfere in the management of the gardens by the Municipality. Mr. Kirkham thought that Government had put forward an untenable claim which would affect the *status* under which the gardens were held by the Municipality; and he was inclined to believe that the Government resolution was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the officer who drafted it. Other members were of opinion that, in the entertainments given by Mr. Anderson for which a charge was made, the Council had unwittingly allowed the real object of the gardens to be diverted from; and that on that ground Government had a right to interfere. After some discussion, it was resolved to take the opinion of counsel as to whether the Town Council or the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, or either of them, had power to grant the use of the Victoria Gardens as they were granted to Mr. Geo. Anderson on the 24th and 31st May, 1879, for giving two public entertainments, or for giving any entertainments."

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been issued showing "the number of the first-class army reserve and of the militia reserve who actually joined, and the average period during which the men served with the colours after being called out on the mobilisation of the reserves in 1878." The number of men taken on the strength of the army from the first-class army reserve was 13,619, and the number of men who joined from the militia reserve was 21,730. The average period of service was ninety-six days. The total expenditure consequent on the calling out of the reserves was £610,264, which is subdivided as follows:—Pay, £167,795; good conduct pay, £9,113; maintenance, £163,900; cost of clothing, £188,602; travelling, £68,695; gratuities for good conduct on discharge, £3,472; allowance for subsistence on discharge, £8,687. A note appended to the return says:—"In addition to the above charge a further sum on account of pensions has been incurred, although not yet fully brought to account. This expenditure has arisen in consequence of some men of the army reserve not entitled to pensions being enabled to complete, during the period of mobilisation, qualifying service for pension." Another note states that had no mobilisation taken place charges to the amount of £84,658 would have been borne in ordinary course.

COLONEL G. N. CAVE, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant of the 24th Native Infantry, at present on furlough in Europe, retires under the special Retirement scheme for 1879 from the 25th June 1879.

COLONEL C. A. BENSON, Madras Infantry, has been appointed commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps.

CAPTAIN A. GASEBE, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General on the establishment, *vice* Captain J. M. Trotter.

IT appears that the Committee organised at Coonoor to start a Railway Guarantee Fund, to aid the Government in the construction of the Ghaut line, have not found matters run smoothly. Some of the planters asked to give the money guarantee have turned round upon the Committee and demanded a guarantee from them that the hostility now manifested by Government against the European settler will be withdrawn. At least Government ought, in duty bound, to declare their future policy with regard to these hills before the planters are called upon to contribute towards the railway. The hesitation which marks the action of the planters in this matter would seem to point to some such preliminary, and what the Government intend doing they had better do quickly.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—There is no truth in the report that the now flourishing cantonment of Vitakri is to be adorned shortly by a full length statue of Major Sandeman, with the appropriate motto—*O fortunatam, natam me Consule Romam!*

ANOTHER officer has fallen a victim to cholera, Captain R. B. Reed, 12th Foot, who recently joined the 2nd Battalion on service for the musketry instruction staff. He died at Landi Kotal on the 24th instant.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Lieutenant Whittall, 14th Bengal Cavalry, fell a victim to cholera, at Badesh Kheyl on the 20th ult. On the same date the Bhopal battalion had four deaths. Generally, however, there is abatement of the disease on the Khyber line and throughout the Punjab.

THE Secretary of State has forwarded by a recent mail to the Government of India for communication to the officers by whom the collections of Indian forest produce recently sent home were selected and prepared, a copy of a letter from the Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, in which it is stated that the collection sent home for that institution has enabled the woody vegetation of India to be illustrated in the museums there in a way which is not paralleled in the case of any other British possession.

WE (*Madras Times*) believe we are correct in stating that it is not probable the Famine Commission's Report will be issued before February or March next. A letter from Simla describes the Secretary, Mr. C. A. Elliot, C.S.I., as labouring most diligently at the task of reducing the immense mass of material accumulated into manageable shape. It is hoped that the first draft of the Report will be ready by the end of September. This will be sent to England in ordinary course of post for revision by the President (General R. Strachey, C. S. I.,) and Mr. Caird, C.B., or, as is more probable, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, and one or two other members of the Commission, will proceed to England, and the final report be drafted there in consultation, and eventually printed in London. This point, however, is not yet finally settled, but we fancy will be carried out much as we have described above. Considering the time and money spent upon it, the Report, when issued, ought to be most valuable. We may express the hope that it will not be unmanageably large, and give the hint to the Commissioners to take a leaf out of astronomers' works. These watchers of the skies and skilful mathematicians often give the result of many hours' observations and several days' calculations in one or two lines of figures. The process by which they arrive at the result, the scaffolding by means of which they are able to build up their conclusions, are all kept to themselves, and the fruits only of much research given to the public. A similar course of procedure on the part of the Famine Commissioners in dealing with their Report, will be to the advantage alike of the Empire and of the famine administrators of the future.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Kandahar June 28, says:—A private of the 60th Rifles, named Rogers, was stabbed in the back to-day by a fanatic in the bazaar; though dangerously wounded, he turned, grappled with, and held the assailant till assistance arrived.

THE report on the revenue administration of British Burma for the year 1877-78 has been submitted with the Government of India's orders thereon to the Secretary of State. From this document it appears that the total demand for revenue under the control of Commissioners was Rs. 1,63,56,127; remissions amounted to Rs. 3,41,799, and the net revenue for the year to Rs. 1,60,14,328, being an increase of Rs. 3,18,801 over that of 1876-77. Forest revenue including excise on timber, was Rs. 16,03,023, an increase of Rs. 51,555. The total net revenue for the year was thus Rs. 1,76,17,351. The steady and [illegible] province is regarded as satisfactory. Although the actual receipts on account of land revenue for 1877-78 show a small decrease of Rs. 14,638, the demand for the year was larger by Rs. 2,57,725 than in 1876-77; but this increase was more than absorbed by the remissions it was found necessary to make in consequence of damage caused to the crops by excessive inundations in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions. Yet notwithstanding this and a falling off in the customs' receipts, owing to large quantities of rice being sent to the non-dutiable ports of the Madras Presidency for famine purposes, the total net revenue of the province in the year under review was Rs. 3,62,356 in excess of that of 1876-77, and more by Rs. 2,80,111 than 1875-76, the most favourable year since Burma became a British possession. The area of culturable land still bears but a small proportion to what is available for the purpose, and in the absence of an accurate survey of holdings, it is not certain that the proper amount of revenue is realised for all the land under cultivation. This defect will, however, be remedied with the introduction of a survey settlement, the results of which, it is believed, will prove a great stimulus to the demand for land and be beneficial alike to the Government and the landholders. British Burma's great want, however, is said to be a larger population, and until this is secured it is clear that the resources of the province can never be properly developed, or the full amount of revenue obtained, which it is capable of yielding. The want of population is a drawback which time only can remedy, and the Government of India is of opinion that as roads and railways extend, and river communications are perfected, the settlement of large unoccupied tracks will be attained. For evidence of this it is mentioned that the opening of the Prome Railway has had a considerable effect in the introduction of many industrious settlers from the Shan States.

THE survey for a railway line from the G. I. P. Railway to Bhopal, with a branch line to Bhilsa, has been sanctioned.

CHERRA POONJEE has begun to exhibit, in reference to the new monsoon, its usual noble thirst. It has drunk up 60 inches of rain in the first week.

THE *Pioneer* estimates the total loss of life in European regiments above Umballa by cholera in the course of the recent epidemic at about 200 out of about 300 seizures.

CAPTAIN A. C. TAKER, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, has been appointed to officiate as an additional Secretary in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, during the absence of Captain E. H. H. [illegible]

IT is with great regret that we learn of an outbreak of cholera at the Martiniere College. There have been two fatal cases during the week, but the prompt action of the school authorities in dispersing the boys to their homes has had the effect of preventing any further casualties. The foundationers are also provided for, and the precautions taken will, the Lucknow paper thinks, no doubt prove efficacious in preventing a reappearance of the disease on the College commencing work again.

THE Lahore paper says:—Many people, on reading Reuter's announcement regarding the new appointment to the office of British representative at Teheran must have exclaimed, Who is Thomas? The idea of selecting for such an important post a gentleman of whom nobody knew anything must have shocked them as completely as the idea of continuing in that same office the aged and amiable diplomat of whom everybody knows too much. In point of ability and resolution, however, Mr. Ronald Thomson—not Thomas—is far and away the superior of his excellent brother, whom he succeeds. At Teheran he will certainly require all that he can command of both qualities; and we sincerely wish more power to his diplomatic elbow.

THE Powers, we learn, have sent almost identical instructions to their representatives at the Porte with regard to the Greek Frontier question. England, Germany, and Russia are disposed to advocate the cession to Greece of a larger portion of territory in Thessaly than was proposed at the Congress instead of the portion of Epirus comprising Janina. Austria will, beyond all doubt, adopt this plan, and France, too, is not inclined to raise difficulties; but Italy has all along been opposed to the claims of Greece. The last news from Athens, however, represents the Greeks as being still very indignant at the idea of such a solution. There is an old proverb, however, that the Greeks in their present crisis would do well to take as their motto—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

ACCORDING to the Allahabad paper the Burmese Government is said to be very nervous about Colonel Horace Browne having been selected to go up to Mandalay as the British Resident. A little while ago there was a rumour to the effect that he was being sent with an ultimatum. This story was altogether groundless, as it turned out; though told at Rangoon—with the object apparently of stirring up discord—so circumstantially that it was generally believed at the time. Our contemporary adds:—We may anticipate the possible revival of the old *canard*, and perhaps soothe apprehensions at Mandalay, where, strange to say, English newspapers are read, we hear, with avidity,—by stating positively that Colonel Browne's selection has no hostile significance.

A GENERAL report on the operations of the Marine Survey Department of India for 1877-78, recently submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, with their Resolution on the subject shows that, notwithstanding the want of a suitable surveying steamer (which has now been ordered) several useful surveys by boat parties have been made of various portions of the Indian coast, among which the surveys of Ratnagiri, Viziadrug, and the Pamber Passage, and the tour of inspection made by Commander Taylor, of the coast, from False Point to Bombay, are specially noticed. The Secretary of State observes with satisfaction "that the staff at the head-quarters office have rendered most useful services of a miscellaneous character, and that a chart depot has been successfully established and is in full working order."

THE state of matters in Russia is not mending, and in various towns the "reign of terror" still holds undisputed sway. The famous Solovieff has been found guilty of endeavouring to overthrow the Government and the social order existing in Russia, and of having on April 2, attempted the life of his sacred Majesty by firing several shots from a revolver. He was condemned to the loss of all civil rights and to suffer judicial death by hanging. Solovieff was the son of a retired collegiate registrar, now living with his two sons and two daughters in the Palace of the Grand Duchess Catherine Michailovna. He confessed that his opinions were formed through reading socialistic pamphlets, and that he was impressed with the unfitness of the present social and governmental system, the evils of the relations of capital and labour, and considered that force was the only means of correcting these wrongs.

GENERAL ROBERTS was at Shalozan when last heard of, and will probably stay there till Major Cavagnari goes through on his way to Kabul. The General will then proceed to Simla to join the Army Committee. According to letters from the Kurram there is cholera all along the lower road, especially at Thull, where the 29th P. N. I. have been attacked rather severely. Lieutenant Whittall, 14th Bengal Cavalry, died at Billush Kheyl on the 19th ultimo. Fortunately there seems little danger, however, of a general and serious epidemic. The Kurram Valley is quiet enough; there is no excitement, only a little intermittent thieving. The Mahsud Waziris, who are still inclined to thrust themselves into prominence, get talked about. They lately expressed their intention of raiding on a convoy going from Bunnoo; and the 29th P. N. I. were accordingly ordered out. The Mahsuds indeed started for the raid; but falling foul with their neighbours, the Mullickshai Waziris were contented with killing a few and then returned home quietly.

THE *London Gazette* just received, contains the following announcements:—The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Prince Alexander Joseph of Battenberg, Prince Elect of Bulgaria, to be an honorary member of the Civil Division of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's army, whose claim has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct in rescuing a mounted sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers, on Jan. 31, 1879, as recorded in the accompanying statement: Lieutenant Reginald Clare Hart, Royal Engineers, for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of a private soldier. The Lieutenant-General commanding the 2nd Division Peshawar Field Force, reports that when on convoy duty with that force on Jan. 31, 1879, Lieutenant Hart, of the Royal Engineers, took the initiative in running some 1,200 yards to the rescue of a wounded sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers in a river bed exposed to the fire of the enemy, of unknown strength, from both flanks, and also from a party in the river bed. Lieutenant Hart reached the wounded sowar, drove off the enemy, and brought him under cover, with the aid of some soldiers who [illegible] the way.

THE golden wedding of the Emperor of Germany was celebrated at Berlin on the 11th ultimo. At about twelve o'clock the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the Castle Chapel, where a special service was performed in celebration of the occasion. At its close a salute of 101 guns was fired, which announced that the first part of the day's proceedings was over. A grand reception was afterwards held at the Castle, at which all the foreign visitors, the diplomatic body, and the high officials presented their congratulations to the Emperor and Empress, who then returned to the Palace in a carriage drawn at a slow pace by six horses. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed by the people. His Majesty, after arriving at the Palace, appeared three times on the balcony, in acknowledgment of the repeated cheering of the crowd. Throughout the day and far into the night the streets were thronged, and the signs of popular rejoicing were everywhere visible. The lives of the Imperial pair have singularly and felicitously linked themselves with and symbolised the fortunes of the German race and country since the opening of the century. The German people cannot forget the national hero in their Sovereign, but [illegible] the Emperor and Empress, surrounded by a family worthy of themselves, who are the true objects and centres of the enthusiasm which, in deputations and by processions, and with thunder of saluting guns and cheers of assembling multitudes, and glitter of innumerable illuminations seeks to render itself visible and palpable at Berlin and throughout Germany. Among all the changes which have come over the spirit of our civilisation there is nothing more significant, nothing more deserving of notice, than the manner in which monarchy and the monarchial principle are proved to be rooted in the deepest and best instincts of the people.

THE *Madras Times* writes on the subject of the Bombay and Madras armies as follows:—Madras and Bombay armies could be as well administered by general officers calling themselves commanders of the forces as by general officers styling themselves commanders-in-chief. As a matter of course, if the Bengalees had their way the officers commanding in the South and West would be Bengal officers, as also the majority of the officers on their respective staffs. But except that the change must benefit Bengal, there is not much importance in it. The real danger is to do what the Duke of Wellington and other high authorities always discouraged, to make the three native armies as one, to destroy their independence, nay more, to their dislike of one another. And this would follow, without a doubt, sooner or later on Bengal's appropriation of the other armies. It would be contrary to all the traditions and interests of the officers who imagine that the Madras and Bombay armies could be the gainers by a transfer to Bengal. For ourselves we cannot believe this for a moment. There is nothing but the *ipse dixit* of various writers on the matter to prove that the Madras and Bombay armies are in any way inferior to those of Bengal, while facts would seem to show that they are, if anything, better. The whole history of the Bengal Army, from its earliest days down to the last Afghan war, exhibits nothing superior that we know of, to what is found in contemporary Madras or Bombay military records; but it has long been the habit to extol the Bengal soldiers and their fine physique at the expense of the other armies, and when anything—even a lie—is constantly repeated, people will at last be brought to think that it is true. Take them all round, there is probably little, if any, difference in the soldierly usefulness of the three armies. Nor is there much difference in their administration. What then the armies of the minor presidencies could possibly gain by a transfer to Bengal is something of a mystery, for it is needless to say that the most of the "advantages" of transfer are simply old abuses which could be removed by reform far better than by transfer.

BEFORE the resumption of the debate on Indian Finance in the House of Commons, on the 12th of June, there was something of the nature of a scene between Mr. O'Donnell and the Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. O'Donnell was in a curious mood; but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thought there should be some bounds to the curiosity of even a Home Rule member, and took exception to a query of Mr. O'Donnell which contained a treacherous because covert blow at the honour of the British Army in South Africa. The question was—"Whether the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been directed to certain South African correspondence of the 3rd instant, in which it was stated that after the battle of Kambula the defeated Zulus, exhausted with fatigue, fell in hundreds upon the ground, begging for mercy from their pursuers, 'but were shot, stabbed, or sabred where they lay,' and that even though some of them had smeared themselves with blood in order to appear to be wounded and appealed for quarter, they were mercilessly put to death; whether he had seen an extract from the letter of a soldier engaged in the same fight at Kambula, published on May 27, and again on the 3rd inst., in which it was avowed that, 'on March the 30th, the day after the battle, about eight miles from camp, we found about 500 wounded, most of them mortally, and begging us for mercy's sake not to kill them; but they got no chance after what they had done to our comrades at Isandula;' and whether operations in South Africa were being conducted by the British troops according to the usages of civilisation?" This was more than even the bland Sir Michael could tolerate, and he told Mr. O'Donnell so in terms sufficiently plain. The Government are the keepers of our soldiers' honour; and we cannot wonder at Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resenting the opprobrious suggestion of the member for Dungarven. A free fight was of course the consequence of this check to the hon. member's curiosity, and Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Parnell vied with Mr. O'Donnell in the strength of their language, and their unswerving antipathy to "the Saxon," as typified by the Colonial Secretary.

THE Cape news which we publish this morning still shows Lord Chelmsford in an attitude of hesitancy. He is said to have expressed a confident opinion that the war will not last for more than a month after the general advance commences. This leaves us as much in the dark as ever, for not a word is said of the probable date of resuming the invasion. Up to the time of the mail leaving the Cape, the only show of recommencing offensive operations consisted in a reconnaissance performed by General Newdigate. It went off with perfect success, so far as burning some forsaken kraals could be considered in that light, but not a single Zulu showed himself, and the affair cannot, therefore, be considered of much importance. The enemy also kept concealed when General Marshall, with his cavalry contingent, rode to Isandula to bury the brave men who fell on that fatal field. Whether this sacred duty might not have been previously discharged is a question that it might be inconvenient to raise. As regards the future, once more there has been a change in the plan of operations. It was at first decided that General Newdigate should advance from Dornberg, with a flying column under Colonel Wood aiding the advance, by clearing the flanks and front. Suddenly this project was given up, and we were told that the advance was to be made from Conference Hill, a place to the north of Dornberg, while Colonel Wood was to operate in quite another direction. The present news, after stating that "General Newdigate's route is still undecided," places the starting-point somewhere to the south of Conference Hill, thus bringing it back again to the vicinity of Dornberg. As we doubt not that Lord Chelmsford, like poor General Trochu, has a masterly "plan" somewhere in his brain, these appearances of constant vacillation must be put down to an astute desire on his part to confuse the enemy. If King Cetewayo be as much puzzled to account for these marchings and countermarchings as the English people, he must indeed be in a maze of bewilderment. With reference to his present tactics, we only learn that he was "supposed" to be massing his army around Ulundi. We have heard this supposition two or three times before, and as it has always been followed by a report that the Zulus were falling back to the north, the public may safely expect the latter statement by next mail.

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL TRAVERS.

THE *Madras* correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

SINCE my last communication Madras has been shocked by the news of the sad death of Brigadier-General Travers By the senior officers of the army of this Presidency, this most untimely event has been sincerely lamented, for it is rare to find a man as universally popular as "Paddy Travers" was throughout his career. A brother of the distinguished General of the Bengal Army, Brigadier-General Travers held for the past six years the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary for India at the Horse Guards, and at the expiration of his term of service in that capacity was selected for the command of the Southern District of the Madras Army, which he took up scarcely three months ago. He served in the China campaign of 1842, where he was wounded, and with distinction as Aide-de-Camp to General Steel throughout the Burmese war of 1852. Previously to his being chosen as the representative of the Indian Army on the staff of the Duke of Cambridge, General Travers had worked his way through the different grades in the Adjutant-General's Department, and for five years had finally held the position of Deputy Adjutant General of the Army. He had thus acquired a very intimate acquaintance with the service to which he belonged, its interior economy, and the system of its organization. This knowledge, together with his long experience of official routine, his singularly pleasant manner, and fine soldier-like bearing, rendered him specially suited for the office he held in London, and no doubt accounted for the marked friendliness and good will which the Duke invariably maintained towards him. When it was heard here that he had accepted the Southern District, he was at once looked upon as the [illegible] successor of Major-General Macintire, C. B., in the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The General arrived at Ootacamund a little more than a month ago, to all appearance in capital health; a few days later, however, he caught a cold which attacked him in the form of an ordinary sore throat; but of this he thought nothing, and started for Keel-Kotagherri, about eighteen miles from Ootacamund, near which his coffee estate, "The Rookery," was situated. Soon after reaching the latter place the state of his throat became so bad that the apothecary at Kotagherri was called in, by whom the case was at once pronounced one of diptheria, and treated accordingly. This was so far successful that in a few days the General was moved to Coonoor where he arrived on the 3rd of June. With the exception of extreme prostration from the diptheria, there appeared at first to be no dangerous symptom, but before long fever of a bad type set in, giving rise to the presumption that he had become infected with malaria at his estate, in addition to the diptheria. After battling for a fortnight against constant attacks of this fever which had hopelessly delayed any accession of strength, in spite of the attention of Surgeon-Major Andrews, whose attendance both night and day was absolutely unremitting, and the voluntary aid of Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Inspector, who happened to be staying at Coonoor, General Travers sank and died on the night of the 16th instant. An examination subsequently made proved that beyond all doubt diptheria alone had been the cause of death, for the inflammation was found to have extended internally, and to have been the cause of the fever I have mentioned. Although the funeral took place at Coonoor, a civil station, by the special desire of Sir Neville Chamberlain every possible mark of military respect was paid to the deceased General. A [illegible] bearers, with the band attending, [illegible] during Conveyed to the Depot at Wellington, and all officers that were present appeared in full dress. The strangest thing connected with this deplorable occurrence is that no previous cases of diptheria have taken place on the hills this year. Ootacamund was never more healthy; it is therefore almost impossible to trace the cause of General Travers' ill-fated illness.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 30th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·646
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ·8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours... From midnight to midnight.	548
Fall of Rain	0·16
Total fall during the month	16·56
year	21·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·20

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended [illegible] population per annum of [illegible] compared with a ratio of 26·6 in the previous week. There were [illegible] deaths from small-pox, 58 from fevers, 45 from cholera, and 12 from dysentery. The deaths are thus classified:—6 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed race, 144 Hindoos, 60 Mahomedans, and 4 other classes.

THE MEDAL EPISODE.—The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says:—Mr. Corbyn's explanation in the matter of Miss Cooke's medal, so far from contradicting Colonel Colley's letter, or showing that it contained several untruths, not only confirms all that Colonel Colley said, but shows that the medal, instead of being presented by Lord Lytton or any other "noble patron," was an affair got up between a European servant at Government House and Mr. Corbyn, and that an attempt was made to drag Lord W. Beresford and Lord Lytton into it, which signally failed. . . . . The only lesson to be learned out of the story is, how easy it is for an impudent adventurer to propagate scandal about any one in a high position.

THE FORMATION OF COAL.—While vegetable palæontology (the science which treates of fossil plants) has made great progress in recent years, the chemistry of our fossil fuels remains in much obscurity. Little is known of those influences under which the organization of plants has been destroyed so as to produce that dark bituminous mass which constitutes coal. A French *savant*, M. Frémy, has recently tried to elucidate this subject. In a series of careful researches he has sought to know exactly the elements which form the tissues of plants, then the chemical characters by which wood, peat, lignites coal, and anthracite can be distinguished from each other. Next he attempted, and with success, to imitate the natural coaly transformation, employing the agencies of heat and pressure. Various interesting facts are brought to light in these researches, which have been described to the Paris Academy. M. Frémy's conclusions are, briefly, as follows:—1. Coal is not an organized substance. 2. The plant-impressions it presents (so well studied by Brengniart and his successors) have been produced in it as in schist or any other mineral substance; the coal was a bituminous and plastic matter, on which the exterior parts of vegetables readily left their form. 3. When a piece of coal shows such prints, the subjacent parts may not be the result of alteration of tissues which were covered by the external membrane the form of which has been preserved. 4. The principal substances found in plants, acted on by heat and pressure give products which have a great likeness to coal. 5. It is the same with ulmic acids which exist in peat and those prepared artificially. 6. The colouring, resinous, and fatty matters which can be extracted from leaves are changed by action of heat and pressure into bodies similar to bitumens. 7. It may be inferred from the experiments that the plants which have become coal have first undergone a peaty fermentation, which has destroyed all vegetable organization, and that it is by a secondary action, viz., by heat and pressure—that coal has been formed at expense of the peat.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 13TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Bokhara Commander W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 13th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr U Broughton

Staff Serg & Mrs Garner.

FROM VENICE.

Dr J W Tyler

Mr and Mrs J Hatherlerf.

FROM BRINDISI.

Surg Maj Price

Mr and Mrs Henderson

Mr J Thompson

Mr P W Moore

Mr Gillon

Mr Wrixon.

FROM MALTA—Lieut William.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM 7TH JUNE TO THE 13TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, on Saturday, invested Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Prince Elect of Bulgaria), who had arrived at Balmoral on the previous day, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Marquis of Salisbury gave a State dinner on Tuesday in honour of the Prince Elect of Bulgarria. The Premier and other Ministers were also among the guests.

Earl Granville, on Friday, unveiled a statue of Mr C. P. Villiers, M.P., at Wolverhampton, and delivered an eulogium upon the labours of Mr. Villiers in the cause of free trade. Sir R. Peel also spoke upon the same subject.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The House of Commons, on Monday, resumed its sittings after the Whitsuntide Recess. Sir M. Hicks-Beach stated that Cetywayo had sent messengers to express a desire for peace, but they had no definite instructions, and were not of adequate rank to be treated with. At the early sitting on Tuesday there was a long discussion respecting the composition of the Committee upon Army Organisation, which was adversely criticized. The Army Regulation Bill was then considered in Committee, but the clause relating to flogging was not disposed of when the sitting was suspended. Wednesday's sitting was occupied with Mr. Chamberlain's Bill for extending the hours of polling for Parliamentary and municipal elections, [illegible] an adverse amendment was carried by 190 to 105. Last night some time was occupied and considerable warmth was displayed in consequence of a question by Mr. O'Donnell respecting alleged atrocities by British troops in Zululand. The adjourned debate on Indian Finance was then resumed, and Mr. Gladstone spoke in strong terms of some of the recent acts of the Indian Government, and urged the establishment of permanent control over Indian expenditure. Mr. Smollett, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Stanhope also spoke; and the House went into Committee. The usual formal resolutions were agreed to.

A deputation of the Court of Common Council waited upon the venerable Sir Rowland Hill, on Friday, at the private residence, at Hampstead, to present him with the honorary freedom of the City of London, in recognition of his services in the establishment of the penny postage system.

The International Telegraphic Conference met in London on Tuesday, and its deliberations have been continued.

At the annual meeting of the English Church Union, held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed strongly deprecating alterations in the Book of Common Prayer, administration of the Sacrament, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church.

Mr. Justice Mellor retired from the office of Judge in the Queen's Bench on Wednesday, when the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Bar, expressed high estimation of the personal and professional qualities of the retiring Judge.

Mr. C. Bowen, junior counsel to the Treasury, has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship.

Mr. Gates, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Brighton, in succession to Mr. John Locke, M. P., resigned.

The spire of St. Mary's Church, Wrexham, was struck by lightning on Sunday, and a gentleman who was conducting a class in a room attached to the building, with five of the scholars, were injured.

Three miners were killed on Monday at Barrow-in-Furness by the sudden fall of a mass of rock.

The examination of Hannah Dobbs upon the charge of having murdered Miss Hacker, at Euston square, was resumed on Friday, and was again adjourned for a fortnight.

Two boys were committed on Saturday by the Dartford magistrates for trial upon a charge of conspiring to set fire to the training ship Arethusa, lying in the Thames.

Two boys, playing with others upon the railway near Bradford, were run over and killed, on Monday, by an express train.

Mrs. Miller, wife of a publican at Chester, on Friday cut the throats of her two children and then her own. One child died soon afterwards, and the other child and the mother are not expected to recover.

An inmate of the Berkshire Lunatic Asylum effected his escape from the warders while walking out with other patients, and shortly afterwards his body was found in the Thames.

The Money-market was distinctly harder in the earlier part of the week, but became rather easier yesterday. The Stock markets have been more or less inactive, and Home railway stocks closed dull at lower prices, while in the foreign department most of the Continental stocks [illegible] close. Consols have throughout the week gradually receded, but they closed father steadier at 97⅞ sellers, for money.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Donald Campbell, Bart.; General W. F. Forster; Sir J. S. Crossley; Capt. R. B. Lockwood, Ben. Cav.; the Hon. P. A. Smith, Chief Justice, Gold Coast; Dowager Lady Rashleigh; Lady Cox; Lady R. H. Davies; Lady T. F. Grove; the Hon. Mrs. T. K. Story.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 13).

Admiralty, June 10.

Chief Engineer Sear has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and the title of Retired Inspector of Machinery.

Engineer J. Flynn has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Chief Engineer Jordan has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Engineer John has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Civil Service Commissioners give notice that the candidates hereinafter named have passed the Preliminary Examination for Men Clerkships in the Lower Division of the Civil Service, viz.:—John Thomas Braid, William John Clarendon, Arthur James Cockell, John Costello, Moses Bruines Cotsworth, Richard Ellwood, Andrew Forbes, Foster Franklin, Charles Ernest Gibbs, Arthur Frederick Armstrong Gilbertson, Charles Green, Hugh Marshall Gregar, Michael Gritten, Michael Heffernan, Thomas Hetherington, Herbert Essex Jones, Joseph Jones, Jeremiah Kelleher, Joseph William Kimmins, Francis Leonard Drewe Matthews, Edward L. Peel, Frederick William Storey Pickles, Walter Rawcliffe, Clifford Charters Reardon, Stephen Scanlan, Edward Killworth Tallent.—*London Gazette.*

AFGHANISTAN AND THE TURCOMANS.

(*The Times.*)

THE Home Government, it is stated, have had their attention called to the recent Turcoman raids in Afghanistan. There have been rumours for some months of a disturbed condition of affairs in the town and province of Herat, and a telegram from Simla which we published on Saturday may be taken as in some sense confirmatory of those rumours. It is now six months since Yakoob Khan's younger brother Ayoob, left Persia with the intention of establishing himself in his old position as Governor of Herat. The details of his enterprise have not yet come within our knowledge; but it is probable that the Governor appointed by Shere Ali did not feel justified, under all the circumstances, in refusing to admit the brother of the man towards whom the eyes of the [illegible] turned. Ayoob once admitted within the walls soon made himself supreme there. It is said that he received assistance from Persia, and it is very probable that he succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Persian faction in Herat. Be that as it may, Ayoob in a few weeks got the governing power into his own hands and Shere Ali's officer found it prudent to take his departure. This contest, carried on, so far as we know, without bloodshed, was accompanied by an unavoidable relaxation in the vigour of the Afghan administration in the remainder of that extensive province. While there was a keen contest for supremacy in the city, much attention could not be paid to the events which were passing in the remoter districts. Whatever attention could be spared was, moreover, absorbed by the advance of the British army to Candahar and the Helmand. It was while matters were in this state that rumours came from Meshed of the inroads of the Turcomans—not into Persian territory, as was their wont, but into Afghan. Herat is, it must be remembered, the avenue through which almost all the trade of Persia passes *en route* either to Candahar and India or to Balkh and Turkestan. The northern road leads through the district of Badghees to the Murghab, and the towns of Maimene, Shiborgan, and Takht-i-pal. As far as Maimene it skirts the country held by the Sarik Turcomans, a peaceable race and nominal subjects of the Ameer; beyond that town there is a sandy expanse which is held by no clan in particular. Now, the tidings of confusion among the Afghans in Herat would be the signal for the Teke Turcomans of Merv to encroach in the direction of that trade route to which reference has just been made. They would be the more eager to avail themselves of the opportunity because their recent understanding with the Shah has forbidden them, so long as they desire it to continue, to raid in Persian territory. By pushing forward a force to Penjdeh, in the Sarik country, or even to Girak, in the desert, the Tekes would hold virtual command of the road between Herat and Maimenè. The result would be that neither caravans nor travellers could use it in safety. The necessity to remove that sense of insecurity would be imperative upon the Herat authorities, and the telegram referred to informs us that they have not only sent troops to repel the Tekes, but that there has been a fight in which the Turcomans were routed. This act of vigour will probably dishearten the Tekes, who have little inclination for prolonged fighting, and, as a consequence, the security of the road will be restored. For the Tekes themselves it must be pronounced a serious misfortune to have incensed the Afghan authorities at the very moment when they are exposed to such grave danger on the west from the advance of a large Russian force from the shores of the Caspian.

THE ZULU WAR.

LORD CHELMSFORD ON CAMPAIGN.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

(*Telegraph Special Correspondent*).

ST. VINCENT (Cape Verd Islands), June 12.

The transport Andean has arrived here, bringing intelligence from Cape Town to the 24th ult.

Latest news from Dundee and Helpmakaar has stated that the health of the troops was better, although some fever, chest disease, and dysentery is still prevailing.

Transport difficulties were on the decrease. The Borussia and Olympia had landed 1,100 mules at Durban, together with a quantity of forage. The Ontario, from New York, had also brought 100 mules.

It is reported that Cetewayo, on hearing of the probable advance of the British columns declared that they might cross the Tugela, but not the Umvolosi.

Lord Chelmsford, it is stated, has expressed his opinion that the war would be terminated within one month after the general advance had commenced.

Among the remains of those who fell at Isandula the body of Colonel Durnford has been identified.

Another victory has been gained by the colonial force over Morosi.

The Andean brings fifty-six invalids, who are all doing well.

There is no news confirmatory of the report of Major Chards death from fever at Helpmakaar.

On the morning of the 12th the Donald Currie steamship Warwick Castle, from Cape Town, May 20, arrived in Plymouth Sound.

The *Cape Argus*, in a special supplement, prints a letter from its correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, sent the night before the mail sailed, in which the writer says:

The past week, although devoid of any well-authenticated event of even minor importance has been unusually prolific in exciting rumours. Lonsdale's horse is being moved up to the Tugela. The corps has earned a most unenviable character for rowdyism and drunkenness during the stay of its several detachments in Durban.

The *Times of Natal* correspondent at General Wood's column writes:

While in Camp Lord Chelmsford had a consultation with the principal men of the Burghur force who, since the lamented death of Pieter Uys, have been under the command of Mr. Rudolph, giving them, after paying them a handsome compliment on their patriotism and devotion to duty, the option of staying to defend their own homes and frontiers, or of accompanying the column. The Burghers decided to stay, sending five or six of their numbers, who know most of the Zulu country, to act as guides for the invading force.

The special correspondent of the *Cape Times*, from the Lower Tugela, states:

Nikwenda, a brother of Cetewayo, says that if we had gone straight on after the battles of Gingihlovo and Kambula Cetewayo's men would have fallen before us like skittles. The Zulus, he says, were depressed by their losses, and utterly thrown into confusion, and the force we then had in the field might have walked through the country. But he thinks too much of the British soldiers we have in South Africa. For instance, on the March from Amitikula to Inyane, some half-dozen miles, men were falling out of the ranks continually, exhausted and unable to keep their legs. What will these weedy lads do between Inyezani and Undini, where the country is rougher, the climate in parts unhealthy, and where, moreover, the abundance of cover will help the enemy to dispute our advance at every step of the road? Well, our advantages gained at Gingihlovo and Kambula were not pressed, and now it may be said the campaign is about to begin, that is, it will begin a month hence or thereabouts, when the preliminaries are all complete and the column is made cumbrous enough to trail its slow length through the enemy's country. There has been a good deal of flogging in the camp and on the march since the reinforcements were landed in Natal. Three of the Buffs, were tied up on Tuesday morning and the 88th, I hear, have had quite a festival of "cats" on the banks of the Tugela. These punishments are inflicted almost invariably for offences arising out of drunkenness, if not for drunkness itself. Major-General Crealock is taking every precaution with convoys. Yesterday at Inyane I saw two convoys meet. The escort in one case consisted of the 88th and 95th Regiments—about twelve companies in all—with two guns: in the other, of the 60th Rifles, with 1,000 men of the Native Contingent, under Major Nettleton. As soon as the column halted for breakfast a trench was dug, and the wagons laagered within: and this done, the 88th were set to work entrenching a high rounded hill overlooking the little Inyane River, in order to make it immediately defensible if necessary, and with a view also to the establishment of a fixed camp. Another fixed camp will be placed at Amatikula, and to-day the 60th Rifles and Nettleton's men are working at the entrenchments and defences of the fort, which they intend to complete in three or four days. Before long it is not unlikely that the Inyezani garrison will send a force to the Umlalasi in order to throw up earthworks on the other side of river. The Zulus, however, occupy the Engoor Bush in force, and every kraal beyond the Umlalasi is occupied.

Telegraphing Sir B. Frere's arrival at Kimberley, the correspondent of the *Standard and Mail* says:

Sir B. Frere arrived here yesterday. People turned out *en masse* to receive him with universal enthusiasm. Claimholders stopped work to give their employés—white and black—an opportunity to receive the High Commissioner. The most novel sight was at Du Toits Pan, where 1,600 native labourers with pick and shovel lined each side of the road, and welcomed him in native fashion. In reply to old De Beer, the High Commissioner paid the following compliments to the Boers of the Transvaal: "Let me say one word of my friends the Boers of the Transvaal of whom I have seen a good deal lately I have often had to differ from them in opinion and sometimes to tell them unpleasant truths, but I have always found that they are in the main men every way entitled to respect. Few in England know what the brave Voortrekkars did and suffered to establish a free country in the Transvaal but I feel assured that when they are better known you will find them [illegible] side by side, not only with the stout sons of the soil, but with the brave defenders of freedom among our own countrymen. I feel certain that under our beloved Sovereign they will work hard side by side with you to develop their magnificent country." In a further address the High Commissioner said: "I have no reason to think that there is any serious difference between the principles on which you would wish to be governed and those which I am charged by her Majesty's Government to observe and I am glad of your assurance that you hold union to be not only strength, but an essential element in good government and prosperity.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE fifty-ninth half yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 13th ultimo, Colonel James Holland in the chair. The report stated that the net profit for the half year ending 31st December, 1878, amounted to £396,669, as compared with £539,276 in the corresponding half of 1877. This decrease was accounted for by the fact that the half-year was [illegible] with a period when the traffic was largely increased by circumstances connected with the famine in Southern India.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed regret on the part of the board, as well as on his own, at the retirement of Mr. William Nicol from the directorship of the company, and stated that the board had appointed Major-General H. Rivers, R.E., to fill the vacancy. According to the financial results of the half-year's working, there had been an addition of £135,057 to capital, of which sum £30,000 had been expended in locomotive works, £4,000 on additional engines, £74,000 on new waggons, &c., and several small items scarcely worth mentioning. The passenger traffic had gone on increasing. This was a very important branch of the business, and could be worked at less cost than the other traffic. The increase showed that the poverty of India was not so extreme as to prevent the mass of the population from taking advantage of the conveniences afforded by a railway. The only falling off was in the first and second classes which were not very largely used in India, notwithstanding the enormous advantages offered by way of inducement to travellers. The general outcome of the return was that the receipts had been 21 per cent. less than in the corresponding half of 1877, while the expenditure had been 17 per cent. less. Their line was not singular in this respect, for, with one exception, every railway in India had suffered from a falling off—some more and some less than the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There was no longer the enormous famine traffic to carry, and the country was still suffering from the effects of that calamity, and would continue to suffer for some time to come. Among other causes for the reduction in receipts was the total failure of the cotton and linseed crops in Western India, which formed the staple commodities carried by the railway. By a comparison with former years, however, it would be seen that this falling-off was by no means alarming. In 1873 the gross earnings were 44 million rupees; in 1874, 51 millions; in 1875, 56 millions; in 1876—when the famine began—82 millions; in 1877, 100 millions; and in 1878, 77 millions, so that it would be seen that, [illegible] two famine years, a considerable advance had been made upon the gross amount of traffic carried. They could never, in a poor country like India, expect to make enormous profits, but he saw no reason why in the future 5 or 6 per cent. profit should not be realized upon the outlay. Not only had the crops in India been bad during the past year, but a vast number of rats made their appearance and made sad havoc among the standing corn. But although the damage done by these vermin was very great, scarcely one was killed, for an idea prevailed among the labouring population that they embodied the spirits of the poor people who had died during the recent famine. This would give an idea of the superstition existing among the working classes of India, and the difficulty there was in carrying out necessary improvements. The board had never failed to press upon the Government the necessity of constructing feeder railways, and, although no feeder line had as yet been completed, there was one now in course of construction, which would have a very favourable effect upon the railway. The great mischief was that Government persisted in constructing all new lines on the narrow-gauge system, under the false idea that it was cheaper than the broad guage, and this was done notwithstanding the strong representations of the railway proprietors and the people. The railway had by no means reaped an enormous profit by the famine, for considerable injury had been done to the engines and the rolling stock. An additional sleeper in every seven had been laid throughout the length of the line, and sufficient water had been provided to meet all contingencies. They had no fewer than 80 Parsees among their drivers, and their conduct was reported as extremely satisfactory. The proportion of county coal used during the half year was 38 per cent. on the total quantity, against 31 per cent. in the preceding half year; but although they were anxious to make the utmost use of the native coal the recent action of the Government had increased the price from 11s. 9d. to 17s. 3d. per ton. This coupled with the fact that one ton of English coal was equal to two tons of native coal, would have the effect of materially interfering with the consumption of the latter. He moved that the report be received and adopted.

This was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks.

THE LICENCE TAX.—A gentleman, lately returned from a business tour up-country, informs the writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* that the compounds of the collector's offices are full of charpoys, boxes, cooking utensils and articles of household use seized in payment of the license-tax, and unsaleable from the very quantity seized.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE adjourned debate on the Indian Budget was resumed on June 12, by

Mr. J. K. Cross, who said it might, perhaps, be convenient to the House to direct their attention to the point at which the debate had arrived when it was adjourned a fortnight ago; and he would do so because it would be within the recollection of many hon. gentlemen that they had not been present since the Under-Secretary for India made his very able statement, and therefore they probably had followed the course of the debate. Most of the speeches made had been addressed rather to general Indian questions than to protests against or criticisms upon the speech of the Under-Secretary; indeed, with the exception of protests against the remission of the cotton duties by the members for Hackney, Plymouth, and Kirkcaldy, and against the great reduction in Public Works expenditure by the hon. members for Hackney and Kirkcaldy, there had been a somewhat dangerous agreement in favour of the Government proposals. Why his hon. friend the member for Kirkcaldy should, in denouncing the Government for their action on the cotton duties, have turned the battery of his indignation upon him (Mr. Cross) he could not conceive, unless it was that he happened to be the one Liberal member present. Really, he assured him that he was not answerable for the Government's action in this matter, and he dared say that they would not care that he should say a word in their defence; but really his hon. friends, who were so anxious that India should be lightly taxed, must be aware that those who would be the gainers by that remission were the poorest of the people of India; for it was they who bought the common goods, on which the duties were remitted; and he could not understand how they could be aggrieved by having the few square yards of common shirting on which their respectability somewhat depended at a lower price than formerly. Another point of great interest raised in the debate was the question of exchange, which the hon. member for Plymouth would rectify by universal bi-metallism, and which his hon. friend the member for Stalybridge would remedy by a bi-metallic currency, failing which he thought the Loan Bill the next best way of rehabilitating silver—a monstrous long word, which meant, so far as India was concerned, screwing-up the price of the rupee. The right hon. gentleman the member for London University would regenerate India by giving her a paper standard of value based upon an ideal redemption in gold—a redemption seemingly at least as ideal as anything that ever perplexed the brain of the most bewildered student of metaphysics, and which would require a fuller revelation than that vouchsafed by the right hon. gentleman before they could accept it. So far as he understood his proposition, it seemed to be ably answered by the noble lord the Vice-President of the Council, who also clearly pointed out that the nominal loss by exchange greatly exceeded the real loss, which could [illegible] 27 millions sterling. The Under-Secretary of State had begun his eloquent and exceedingly able speech so pleasantly that it was a long time before they discovered how grave was the statement he was making; but before he had finished they had certainly come to the conclusion that he had laid before the House by far the gravest official statement as to Indian finance that had been put before Parliament since the Government of India had been trasferred from the Company to the Crown; and so great was the contrast between his speech and those which had so often been heard from his predecessors that they might be excused for believing either that on that occasion the hon. gentleman had painted far too gloomy a financial landscape for their contemplation or that his predecessor had been in an equal degree too sanguine. But now, having that grave statement before them, they might accept it as an official notice that we were no longer to look upon Indian finance through the glamour of Eastern romance. We had dismissed fiction and taken fact into our service. He would examine the teaching of fact respecting the accounts of the year 1877-8. He would like to ask the House to consider three of the proposals of the hon. gentleman—namely, the great reduction proposed in public works expenditure, both ordinary and productive; the policy of borrowing in India at a much higher rate than that at which the money could be obtained in England; and the policy of the Loan Bill, involving the consideration of the Government controlling the exchanges. Now, the proposal with regard to the public works expenditure was that it should be reduced by £750,000, and that public works productive should be limited to £2,500,000. The expenditure under both these heads would then be—for public works ordinary, about £4,000,000, and for public works productive, £2,500,000; making a total of £6,500,000, against the present total of £9,330,647, or a reduction of £2,890,647, though it was not intended to effect the whole of that reduction immediately. That was a very startling proposal, and it involved very grave considerations. It was a reduction of no less than 30 per cent., and it was an open question whether it was possible to effect so great a change. Those expenses were now over £2,000,000 a year; could they be reduced by £600,000? (Hear.) Besides, there were at present 1,100 civil engineers in India, at salaries averaging £600 each, or a total expenditure on that head alone of £660,000. Could they reduce that item of expense by so large a sum as £198,000 in any reasonable time? If they could not reduce the establishment charges in proportion to the total reduction, the works undertaken would cost even more than they cost now, and at present the supervision charges were a monstrous abuse, costing, as they did, at least 23 per cent. on the work done. (Hear.) But there was a very grave political question involved, for the reduction meant the discharge of a vast army of workmen who for years had been engaged in the Government service. Had the Goverment any idea of the number of men they were going to cast loose upon the face of the country and who would have no occupation? If £1,000,000 out of the £2,800,000 saved was withheld from the wage-earners, at least 130,000 would have to be discharged, and no one could contemplate that state of affairs without grave misgivings. He now came to the policy of controlling the exchanges involved in the consideration of the Loan Bill. There seemed to be a strong opinion among many members of the House that it would be a great advantage to India if exchange and silver were to rise greatly in price. Many people outside the House of Commons seemed to think that India was about to be ruined by cheap silver, and that seemed to him to be such an extraordinary delusion that he would ask permission of the House to say a word or two upon the subject. First let him say a word about the question in gross, and then consider it in detail. India had in bygone years absorbed vast quantities of silver and had given her products in exchange for that metal. For 20 years ending in 1875 she had absorbed some 39,000,000 oz. a year, and had given £8,000,000 of her products in exchange for it. Would she have been poorer if she had obtained 40,000,000 oz. of silver annually in exchange for her £8,000,000 worth of produce? If she were an exporter of silver, she might gain by its advance; but, as she still bought more than she sold, it surely could not be a great disadvantage to her that the commodity she bought should be cheap. But let them consider the question in detail. The Madrasee rice-grower who owed taxes or interest sold his rice to enable him to pay those taxes or that interest, and he now took his 40lb. of rice, exchanged it for the rupee, and so far as the rupee would go he discharged his debt. Screw up the price of the rupee by 10 per cent, give it a greater purchasing power, and he [illegible]

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down and sold. It appeared, then, that there could not be much more silver to come from Germany. The amount sold by Germany was certainly large, and he had been unable to trace the destination of this large amount: but, had India maintained her old absorbing power, this £27,000,000 sold during the six or seven years could not have materially affected prices unless other causes had been at work. Perhaps we might consider the German cause as passing away and almost spent. The French cause—the stoppage of the free mintage of silver—could not in itself be considered a cause of depression, though it did become a depressing cause when any surplus silver was on the market. Hon. members were aware that for the whole of this century France had held open her mint for the free coinage of either gold or silver, and that any one who took to that mint one hundredweight of gold or 15½ cwt. of silver would get the same amount in notes. The existence of this bi-metallic monetary equilibrium value practically regulated the relative values of gold and silver throughout the commercial world, and as long as it existed it mattered little to mercants whether their balances came to hand in silver or in gold, in the relative proportion of 15½ oz. of silver for one of gold. They always could convert the one into the other at the French mint. That that was a great convenience to gold countries trading with silver contries, and *vice versâ*, no one would deny: and, however they might hold to the metallic standard, there was no doubt that during the time that this bi-metallic value was open exchanges between silver countries and gold countries were wonderfully steady. But immediately this value was closed any little surplus silver ran about looking for some place to hide in, and if a buyer did not appear at the moment the price fell. So if India had maintained her absorbing power, that cause would not have depressed silver. The cause would seem to be rather a removal of the regulating power than a cause of depression in itself, and would leave the future of silver in Europe to be settled by the demand at the moment. (Hear.) He next came to the fourth cause, the stoppage of India's absorbing power. During the last 30 years she had absorbed £315,000,000 of bullion, mostly silver. In 20 years ending in 1875 she had absorbed £86,692,000 gold and £162,602,000 silver, or together £249,294,000. In those years she had taken all the silver the world produced, and would have taken more if it had been obtainable, and the remainder of her balances had to be settled in gold. But since 1869 there had been a great diminution in her absorbing power. Thus the sum absorbed in the two years ending 1857 was 23,846,000; in the four years ending 1861, £52 149,000; in the next four years to 1865, £75,280,000; from 1865 to 1869, £59,160,000; from that year to 1873, £29,948,000; and for the last period to the year 1877, £20,310 000. In the first 14 years of this period of 22 years India absorbed £210,000,000 specie, or at the rate of £15,000,000 a year. The imports from America had fallen off considerably in recent years; and as to the German cause of the depreciation of silver, that, he thought, was almost spent. He thought they need not fear that [illegible] them in the future. The third cause to which he wished to call attention was the stoppage of the regulating valve which had existed in France for so many years. (Hear, hear.) Until that valve was stopped if they wanted to exchange gold for silver that could be done simply by sending the bullion over to France. Then as to India, if the ordinary demand continued such as it was in 1865 up to 1870 there, it would be impossible that any amount of silver which might come upon the market would have had the effect they had seen. The whole of the German siver would have been absorbed; the French valve would have regulated the amount of silver in circulation. They had seen within the last ten days greater variations in the price of gold and silver than had taken place in the 70 years that the French valve was at work. (Hear, hear.) That system had been done away with at present, at any rate; and they had lost the regulator. He now came to what seemed to be the main cause in the fall of the price of silver. For a long time India had been a great absorbing country. In four years of a period India had absorbed £210,000,000 of specie, but in the last eight years of that period she had only absorbed £50,000,000. India had lost her absorbing power, and the question then arose, what was the reason that India had ceased to absorb? It would be the natural thing to say at once that our exports must have fallen off in proportion to our imports. But this was not the case. Our exports had increased in proportion to our imports, yet in 1869 India absorbed £59,000,000 of bullion, whereas in 1877 India absorbed only £20,000,000 of bullion. They should try to find out why India could not absorb in the way she did a few years ago, and it was only when hon. members came to look into the finance accounts that they would find the reason clearly written. They would find there that the home charges were going on increasing year by year. In 1862 it required only 84 970,000 rupees to satisfy the indebtedness, but in 1879 it requires 189,000,000 rupees. This was a monstrous increase. (Hear, hear.) It was perfectly impossible that India could stand it and keep above water, and it was necessary the country should look into this matter as soon as possible. What was the cause of it? That seemed to be the difficulty. India sends us a very large quantity of surplus profits. She sends us nearly £20,000,000 a year more than we send her in merchandise. When India would take, had she her own way, her returns, in silver, salt, and shirtings, we force her to take all kinds of things that she does not want. We make her take expensive soldiers and still more expensive civilians: and we make her pay for absentee soldiers—for soldiers who never go near her. He was not blaming any particular Government. He had shown that in 1868, the home payments amounted to a sum equal to 43½ per cent. of the land revenue, and that in 1879 they required a sum equal to the whole net land revenue. This showed an increase of annual charge upon India of 104,000,000 rupees in 11 years. (Hear, hear.) The evidence of India officials showed how some of this increased charge arises. Men of great distinction were examined before the India Finance Committee in 1873, and they gave very telling evidence. In reply to a question, General Pears said:—

> "Every regiment in India has its colonel, usually a general officer, not an effective officer with the regiment, but at home. We pay that, as he belongs to and is a member of a regiment which is serving in India."

So that Colonels did not appear to be with their regiments in India, but in London, though India had to pay for their services. Then, as to the cost of recruits, General Pears said that under the Company it was £42 per head, whereas now it was £82 per head. The hon. member for Hackney asked the same witness the following question:—According to the figures you have just given, one fourth of all the officers belonging to the Indian Army, for whom India is paying, are in England?" The reply was, "Yes, I think that would not be very far from the mark." On the same subject Sir John Strachey, an Indian official whose opinions were entitled to great weight, had ended a strong protest against the existing system by urging that it was the duty of the Government of India, by economizing, to provide for the charges that became due on account of military services in the country. He had made various suggestions to the House, in regard to Indian finance and he was most anxious that hon. members would consider various points which arose out of what he had ventured to urge. For instance, he would suggest the importance of considering whether the public works in India should be carried out unless the establishment charges could be brought into proportion with the value of the work done; and also whether it was advisable to borrow money in India at a higher rate than it could be obtained in this country, unless it could be proved that India would derive advantage from that mode of dealing with the finances of the dependency. (Hear, hear.) On all the grounds he had stated, he asked the House to agree with him in thinking that the future course of silver, and therefore of exchange, would depend upon the absorbing power for silver which India possessed; that such power must depend upon her prosperity, and that her prosperity depended in a great measure upon economical government and a complete curtailment of the charges payable in England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hubbard thought the House ought to be thankful to the hon. member for Bolton for the exceedingly interesting and useful speech in which he had dealt with the industrial progress and financial state of India. As far as both of those aspects were concerned he saw no cause for serious alarm. That difficulties had arisen and called for remedy was beyond doubt, but the question was as to how the remedial measures could best be framed. The main cause of the difficulty arose without doubt from the exchange difference in the value of the rupee. In India we found, not a gold, but a silver currency, and that currency, being the legal tender and the standard of value, must be dealt with precisely as the sovereign was dealt with here. One of the plans suggested by which to improve the existing state of things was that of a double standard, more properly called an alternative standard. Another plan had also been invented called the bi-metallic system, and bi-metallism had been preached as a doctrine by a variety of distinguished men. It had been remarked that this scheme was entirely free from the inconvenience attaching to a double standard, because, whereas this inconvenience consisted in the fact that one or other of the two standards was always varying in value, under a bi-metallic system the standards must always remain of the same value. The bi-metallic system, however, involved the necessity of all countries—at all events those within the circle of civilization—combining to determine that gold and silver should relatively to each other have a certain defined proportionate value. If we had such a system in this country, any amount of silver or any amount of gold might always be introduced and lodged to the credit of the importer at precisely the rate fixed by this cosmopolitan convention. But it would never be possible to obtain from the nations of the world the *consensus* required before a bi-metallic system could be established. If its establishment were possible, however, what would be the result in England? Why, supposing a Mexican were to discover an exceedingly rich mine and be able to produce an enormous amount of silver at a shilling an ounce, he would have a right to send it to this country and have it carried to his account at the contract price, which might be 5s. an ounce. The consequence would be that the amount of currency of gold and silver would be so much enlarged that the whole of it would deteriorate in value. Neither that alternative standard system nor the bi-metallic system could be adopted in this country [illegible] our own interests. The right hon. gentleman the member for the University of London had presented a scheme of his own, to which he wished to call the attention of the House, as it was of a nature to challenge criticism. The right hon. gentleman said that the rupee possessed a much higher value in India than in Europe, and that, though rupees were much depreciated here, in India they maintained very much their old value, so that the same coin had two very different values. With regard to these propositions, he was constrained to demur to the statement that the rupee possessed a much higher value in India than in England. Gold and silver could not be in one country at a much higher value than in another. With regard to the special scheme presented by the right hon. gentleman, he quite failed to understand how a currency as good as gold, in which gold was to have no part, could be devised. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman wanted to do without gold. This was a scheme which could not be realized and which might have a mischievous tendency, as it might lead people to suppose that legislation could effect marvels in connexion with the question of currency. The House, he contended, ought not to encourage the public to resort to any empirical remedies. If he were to be asked what should be done in the present state of affairs, he should frankly answer that he did not know what could be done to remedy the irremediable. They could no more reverse the past than they could foretell the state of things which would prevail 12 months hence. They ought, therefore, to adopt the present condition of the financial affairs of India, balance their accounts, so to say, on that basis, and then start afresh. The loan of five millions to India would enable them to [illegible] over a certain time, but he altogether objected to its being made without interest. If India was in such a state of penury that she could not pay interest, then they ought to give and not to lend her the money. (Hear, hear.) If, on the other hand, they looked forward [illegible] they might, to a prosperous future for India, they ought not to insult her by such an offer as that which had been suggested. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—I think, Sir, it is the feeling of all [illegible] given attention to this debate that although it [illegible] for a considerable time, the affairs of [illegible] have received, as they were entitled to do, much [illegible] attention than they have usually received from us, and that [illegible] claim has been made on her behalf. [illegible] one who considers the greatness of [illegible] at first sight be astonished to perceive [illegible] the share of interest the Indian questions appear [illegible] in this House. In my opinion, the explanation is not very far to seek for: It is not [illegible] in this House deprecates the vast importance of [illegible] questions, [illegible] that this assembly, which is, I [illegible] the most active deliberative assembly in the [illegible] which transacts by far the greatest amount of [illegible] overweighted assembly, and one [illegible] most in the condition of being obliged to pass [illegible] number of the important subjects that lie [illegible] jurisdiction, not being physically or morally [illegible] them anything like the attention they deserve. The consequence is that we approach the [illegible] of Indian affairs now perhaps for the first time under circumstances that are new—new in this respect, that they are now felt to have an urgent claim upon the attention of this House. The debate of to-night has taken a course which I have observed with great satisfaction. It has been restricted almost entirely to the monetary aspect of the question, and we have approached the consideration of the subject of Indian finance, not as a mere registry court of the transactions of the Indian Government at home and abroad from year to year, but as a Parliament which feels that very grave problems present themselves to us, and call upon us for solution in tones which are already loud, and which threaten to become imperative. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help being impressed with the belief that we now stand at a point whereat, unless we are alive to the full gravity and urgency of the situation, the course of events may bring us into a position in which we will have but one question to face—namely, the question of assuming responsibility for Indian expenditure, in addition to our own engagements, as a charge upon the British Treasury. (Hear, hear.) That is a contingency which presents to us such gigantic difficulties and dangers that I think, of the two, it is better rather to exaggerate than in any way to extenuate the weight and importance of the question immediately before us. If we wish effectually to exclude the arrival of that—I will call it tremendous—contingency, I believe we can only do it by opening our eyes to the full difficulties of Indian finance as they now exist, and by determining to be content but adequate and effectual remedies. It was with great satisfaction that I heard in the speech of my hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government were determined to make a serious effort to effect retrenchment in Indian expenditure. That is a great step to make, and I will not stop to discuss whether the communication of that determination was not made at a comparatively late period. That it was made at all must be a cause of much satisfaction to us. But what remains to be considered, and what we have not yet fully ascertained, is whether the view taken by the Government of the range necessary for their economic measures is a range which will be entirely adequate to the circumstances of the case. On looking at the figures presented to us—the £250,000 expected to be saved in the Civil Service, the £650,000 in another important department, and the rather vague items of saving in army expenditure—I cannot say that my mind is wholly relieved from apprehension. I have a double apprehension: first, that the measures taken may be comparatively narrow; next, that in point of time they may lag behind the necessities of the case—necessities which are constantly and rapidly accumulating. I am sorry to think that the general state of India does not appear to give a bright and encouraging hue to our discussions. We cannot fall back upon ideas as to the abstract and theoretical splendour of our Indian Empire; we must remember that the administration of that Empire, in the final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us except in the proportion that that administration confers benefit upon that Empire, and renders India prosperous and happy. [illegible] many on this side of the House who cannot believe that the material condition of the people of India is improving either at the rate we could desire or even at the rate a reasonable man could have expected. There are signs of deepseated mischiefs the root of which we seem not altogether to have reached. My hon. friend the member for the Elgin Burghs [Mr. Grant Duff] referred to disturbances in a particular portion of Bombay with an apprehension which I noticed, especially as coming from him, because I do not think he is at all given to exaggerated views upon any portion of our Indian policy or administration. There are signs of uneasiness, and even of violent uneasiness, in the body politic of that portion of India which might rapidly spread. And this brings me to refer to certain measures which have been passed of late years for India, and which, I am afraid, were not only of questionable policy in themselves, but have been productive of deplorable effects. The assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India meant—there can be no doubt of it—an increase in our responsibility towards India. It was a promise of great things to India—a promise of larger privileges and material advancement. But what has been the course of Indian affairs since that period? It has been marked by peculiar financial difficulties, an augmentation of taxes, the passing of the Arms Act, which placed the possession of arms under hard restrictions, and which, unprecedentedly I believe in the legislation of India, had much more the character of retrogressive than of advancing legislation. Above all, there has been the passing of that unfortunate measure for the curbing of the vernacular press. At a period of financial difficulty like the present what could have been more important to us than to know what the people of India thought, not merely in their wisdom but even in their occasional aberration? But this is the period we have chosen to limit the expression of native sentiment by placing the whole vernacular Press at the mercy of the Government. I had hoped that the Government would allow the measure to become a dead letter: but I have heard with the greatest regret that a journal standing nearly at the head of the native Press has been placed under warning—that is to say, placed in a condition so precarious and dependent that it can no longer be published—and that on account, not of an editorial article, but merely of a foolish and imprudent letter from a correspondent. Feeling with the Duke of Buckingham how important it is to us to know the prevailing currents of native opinion, I deeply lament this rigorous treatment of the native Press, and I trust this House will not contentedly suffer that a policy should be pursued in India of a nature to estrange the people from our rule. (Cheers.) As regards the revenue of India, I think the discussion this evening, and especially the very able speech of the hon. member for Bolton, has shown that we ought to beware of attempting to meet difficulties which may be temporary, and which, at any rate, arise under the operation of natural laws, by empirical remedies, and that we ought to preserve those general principles in relation to currency which experience has shown to be sound. The hon. member for Bolton has raised the very important question whether we have not greatly exaggerated the magnitude of our loss by the Indian exchanges. The Government themselves have greatly reduced the figures in which the loss was ostensibly represented. Instead of three or four millions they place the loss at a sum not greatly exceeding two millions. [Mr. E. Stanhope.—Two and three-quarter millions.] I beg pardon: I thought it was less. But what I wish to call attention to is the offset which the hon. member for Bolton showed us we gained from opium—an offset amounting probably to a million and a half. It is very important that the observations of the hon. member for Bolton on this point should have their full weight, because his argument tended to shew that, however inconvenient and disagreeable, however costly even and injurious [illegible] ernment England the present depression in the value of silver might be, it is not one of the main subjects with which we have to deal. It is an evil probably of a transitory character—one which the natural law of supply and demand will in due time remedy. There are other matters more deserving of attention. Nearly all that is said upon this subject appears to be based upon the assumption that Indian revenue is in the main like British revenue, that it is as much within our control, and that we can equally assure its continuance and reckon upon its solidity. But we have no right to reckon upon it as if it were a domestic revenue, because it is so largely dependent on the policy and legislation of a foreign country. It is all very well to say there is something in the quality of Indian opium which will insure the demand for it, but we ought not as prudent men to found our hopes of a revenue on such an opinion, which may at any time be falsified by improved methods of cultivation or treatment in China. The revenue from opium is not to be counted upon like the revenue from land or like that from salt which, be it objectionable or not, is under our control. The opium revenue we may accept with more or less compunction and regret, as ministering to our present necessity, but we have no right to reckon upon its full continuance. This is one consideration that ought not to be overlooked; another is the loss by exchange, though it may not be so large as it is sometimes assumed to be; and another is the recurrence of famines every few years—a matter not yet divested of formidable features. I cannot omit referring to another subject of the merits of which we are at issue with the Government—the unhappy Afghan war. Having regard to the extent of the operations, the number of troops in the field, the time they have been beyond the Indian frontier, the altitudes at which they have been encamped, the season of the year, and the means of transport, if the cost be defrayed by the £670,000 charged on the financial year just expired, and the two millions to be put on the Indian Estimates, the economy of the war will have been truly wonderful, especially as compared with the nine millions spent by the Indian administration on the Abyssinian expedition, the military operations of which lasted only a few weeks, and with the cost of the former Afghan campaign under the administration of the East India Company, which was certainly not less economical than that of the present Indian Government. I must in passing express deep regret at the charge of this expense on the Indian revenue. It is impossible to answer the arguments contained in the petitions from India presented by myself and others. I am afraid a deep sense of wrong and resentment will be generated in India by a course so little worthy of the greatness and magnanimity of this country as calling upon the impoverished people of India to bear nearly the entire charge. I do not say the while charge, because a loan without interest is simply a mode of making a small contribution to the expenses to the war. I am afraid the charging of the greater part of this expense upon India will engender—and I am not prepared to say it ought not to engender—a sense of wrong, not extravagantly extended beyond the bounds of the subject, and of ungenerous treatment. I do not perceive that the Government have taken into account the effect of the war upon the future permanent finances of India. It is admitted that there are immediate expenses to be incurred; but will there not be a permanent increase of expense? We have advanced into a difficult country and have undertaken to hold mountain passes without escaping from any internal responsibilities. A high authority, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who was intrusted with the introduction of the Vernacular Press Act, and who approved the policy of the Afghan war, has recorded his opinion that it will entail a permanent increase of military charges; and since then it has been announced that a subsidy is to be regularly and by treaty remitted to the Amir. With regard to the remission of the import duties, there seems to me to be something distinctly repugnant in the way it has been done in the time of India's distress and [illegible], by the Government of a party which has done all in its power to retain every protective duty in this country, and which, from year to year, as the occasion arises, advises the Crown to assent to Colonial Acts imposing fresh duties upon British manufactures. What an invidious, almost odious picture of inequality we exhibit to the millions of India! The free-trade doctrines that we hold so clear that we apply them against the feeling of the Indian people in their utmost rigour and without a grain of mercy, disappear in a moment when it is a question of dealing with those whose interests and opinions we cannot lightly tamper with—namely, the free colonists of this empire. The Governor-General says he cannot see that financial difficulty can in any way be pleaded as a reason against what he calls fiscal reform. If that be a true principle of government, it has been discovered for the first time by the present Viceroy. There has not been a Free-trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state of the revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of free trade. An argument has been used by the hon. member for Hackney which it is difficult to answer; at any rate, it is high time it should be answered, if answer can be given. In an able article on Indian finance he has put this question, "If you determine to apply your doctrines of free trade, why do you apply them to the import duties on cotton goods, and why not to the export duties on Indian produce? On every principle which has governed legislation in this direction, export duties have been marked out as the very first victims to be offered on the altar of freetrade. In this instance there is the strongest additional reason for beginning with the export duties, for one of your embarrassments is the state of exchange, the difficulties of remittance, and the low prices at which Indian bills are sold in consequence of the want of a market for them. (Hear.) This argument is one we are entitled to expect Her Majesty's Government to meet in full if they intended to adhere to this measure, which has been, I think, precipitately and unwisely adopted in opposition to the strong sentiment of the Indian people for the repeal of the cotton duties. It will not be supposed that I am one who can recommend those duties upon principle as desirable in comparison with others when you can afford to part with them. It is the time and circumstances of their repeal which appear to me to constitute its gravity. Indian revenue appears to be surrounded with an unusual number of risks and difficulties. (Hear.) It is less solid on its basis than a corresponding revenue of equal amount in our own country, or, probably, in any other. There are peculiarities in its nature; it is hampered by the difficulties of exchange; it does not show that solidity and up-springing power in meeting difficult times which we should desire: and the review of the whole case greatly deepens in my mind—as I think it may also in the minds of others—a sense of the gravity of the situation and a conviction that we ought not to put ourselves off with any unreal or secondary remedies, but, if we can, go to the root of the matter. Then there is the question of new taxes. And there again I find statements put forward which seem to indicate a belief that upon the occurrence of an adequate cause it would not be such a difficult matter to discover new taxes to be imposed in India. But how does this matter really stand? The experience of this country goes far towards establishing this financial proposition—that the imposition of an income tax is to be considered rather in the nature of a last resource in time of peace. The income tax has been tried in India, and, as I am convinced, has proved a failure. What have you done?—I do not say done wrongly; it is an indication of the real state of things and the necessity under which we lie. You have established a licence tax, on which I shall make two observations. The first is that I cannot justify the resorting to this description of tax upon Indian enterprise and industry without you establish a corresponding tax upon English enterprise and industry in India and all English official salaries. (Hear, hear.) But my main point is this—that you carry your licence tax down to incomes of £10 8s. per annum. (Hear.) I do not presume to say that this is wrong; but if it is right, it proves that you have reached the limit of taxation. (Hear, hear.) You have, humanly speaking, no title to look to the imposition of new taxes in order to meet your deficiency. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, the whole force of the arguments and speeches we have heard, even to a great extent the speech of the Under-Secretary of State himself, goes to show that to retrenchment alone we must look for meeting the difficulty. (Hear, hear.) And this retrenchment must be a very large retrenchment. (Hear.) My hon. friend the member for the Elgin Burghs, who is by no means given to exaggeration in his views of Indian policy, but whose reputed disposition is, on the contrary, to colour it too favourably, has fixed the measure of retrenchment, he considers necessary to give solidity to Indian finance at four millions a year. That is a very grave statement, and I do not believe it is an exaggerated one. (Hear.) It means that there must be a reduction of from 10 to 12 per cent. all round in the real expenditure of India. I think the race of economists, which was at one time a thriving and prosperous race and multiplied in the land, has of late dwindled away and is now only represented by here and there a solitary individual. (Hear, hear.) But the most sanguine of these solitary individuals would, I am sure, make this admission freely—that it is no trifle you propose to yourselves when you talk of making a reduction of anything like four millions in the expenditure of India. The main question is, in what temper are we to approach the operation? Are we to approach it in the spirit which is disposed to allow this plea and that, this inconvenience and that, nay, even to conjure up possible dangers, as conclusive reasons against reduction (hear), irrespective of the fact that there is no danger more pressing or more formidable than the condition of a country whose expenses are greatly in excess of its real income? (Hear, hear.) To escape that great danger you must be prepared to take measures of corresponding strength. (Hear.) You must not proceed by small and peddling steps; you must not be afraid to have it cast in your teeth that you are making reductions in [illegible] of this Government, or with the efficiency of the service, or even with the security of the country, provided you believe that efficiency and security are not to be placed in real peril. You must get rid of a vast amount of conventional estimates (hear); and it depends upon the rejection of these conventional estimates whether your measures of retrenchment will be effectual or not. Small measures of retrenchment will be worthless, and not only so, but if they blind us during the moments that are so precious to the real magnitude of the emergencies with which we have to deal, the mischief they may thus do may be greater than the good which they effect by establishing a partial saving here and there. I will say but a very few words upon the different heads of expenditure. There is the question of the Civil Service. I think it is difficult to resist the force of those arguments urged on behalf of the Indian people themselves and by Indians as they were indicated to-night by my right hon. friend the member for Birmingham from the petitions he presented with regard to Civil Service appointments. I think we must not be turned aside by apprehensions such as those the Under-Secretary of State put forward—namely, the fear lest we repel from seeking Indian appointments the class of men we require. In the first quarter of a century of my lifetime every Government and every Parliament was firmly and in a masculine spirit set upon economy. (Hear.) I am sorry to say that I cannot congratulate recent Governments or recent Parliaments upon having acted upon similar principles. It is for this House to take care that it earnestly discharges its great and important duty of acting as a check upon the spending dispositions of the Government of the day and so to prevent itself from becoming that which I am afraid it has a tendency to become—the most powerful organization for increasing the heavy burdens now laid upon the people. (Hear, hear.) The plan of reducing stocks from high rates to low ones, although a practicable and available means of reducing charges, is limited in its operation. As regards the proposed reduction in the expenditure on the Indian Army, it would be premature and most unwise of me to enter into the subject in detail; but I cannot help thinking that her Majesty's Government would be mistaken in regarding that expenditure as affording only a small field for economy. If that were really the case, I confess my hopes of retrieving Indian finance would be sorely damped. (Hear, hear.) I should be very sorry if this subject were to be dealt with as one calling merely for the appointment of a commission in India. It appears to me that there are many questions of principle connected with Indian Army finance reform and with other subjects which require to be considered in England quite as much as in India. (Hear.) It is difficult to bring home to the minds of Indian administrators the necessity that has arisen for economy in Indian finances, and for this reason, because no system could be devised which would throw upon them the ultimate responsibility. Neither the officers of the Army, the Council of the Governor General, nor even the Viceroy himself are the persons who are ultimately responsible for the success or the failure of Indian finance. The glory or the shame in connexion with it may be in part reaped or suffered by them, but the ultimate responsibility must devolve here upon those who sit upon these benches within these walls. (Hear.) I do not agree with those who think that much is to be gained for India by a readjustment of the home charges. It is true that India has to bear the cost of a large military establishment; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that you cannot make a soldier by merely putting a red coat upon him. He must first undergo an expensive training before he is fit to take his place in the field. I do not see, however, how we can reconcile with justice to India the fact that one-fourth of the officers upon her establishment are always in this country. [illegible] made in the numbers of the British [illegible] with the doctrine that no reduction can be [illegible] country. It was pointed out in the debate on this subject during the last Parliament that India derives some advantage from having in England what may be termed a military bank upon which she can draw at her need. When she requires additional soldiers we send them to her, and when she has too many she sends the surplus back to us. This is undoubtedly a point that should be taken into consideration when we come to consider the question of the home charges. The greater question of the military reorganization in India I will not presume to deal with further than to say that many think that the present system of military transport for India is one of enormous cost, and that it would be better to resort to the cheaper and wiser system of relying upon the free and independent shipping market. (Hear). Without entering further into the subject, I may say that in considering the many important questions that are connected with retrenchment in Indian finance that relating to the military expenditure must not be forgotten. Special regard must also be had to locating as it were, Indian expenditure as well as India services in India itself. The question of checking, and, if possible, of arresting the disastrous and vast increase in the remittances to this country is on all grounds a most important one. I wish to say a few words on another subject. A long acquaintance with the financial system of this country has shown me that whatever remains of economy may still exist in our present system of public expenditure ("Hear," and a laugh) is due chiefly to the admirable organization the British Treasury which is itself responsible to this House. No one can fail to perceive how completely the salutary control of such an institution is wanting with regard to Indian expenditure. The control of the British Treasury upon expenditure in this country is felt from day to day. That expenditure is now between 80 and 90 millions. But when we pass over to India, with its expenditure exceeding one-half of that amount, we find a total absence of anything of the same kind. The men who are connected with Indian finance have, no doubt, the best dispositions and intentions, as far as they are personally concerned, in regard to saving the resources which are extracted in the shape of taxation from the Indian people. But they have none of the advantages which the British Treasury possesses. I do not think you can supply that tremendous void by any contrivance such as has suggested itself to my mind; but I am still convinced that a good deal might be done by introducing some influence drawn from the fountain-head of the English Treasury upon Indian expenditure, not to affect those questions where the Indian Exchequer and the British are in competition with each other. On those questions, and on those alone, I should hold the English Treasury to be biased. But I believe that by an agency judiciously chosen and applied we might bring some part of the rules and the spirit of the English Treasury to bear on the details of Indian finance. That is a point which I would strongly commend to the serious attention of the Government. Far from enforcing any difference of view between those on this side and those who sit opposite—far from seeking the miserable gratification of making good and driving home any accusation against any one in this grave matter, what I most earnestly of all desire is that this body of the representatives of the people of England, upon whom in the last resort the whole responsibility must fall, should fully and clearly understand that they are approaching and are called upon to deal with no remote or secondary matter of the interest of a dependency, but that they have to solve a problem the solution of which is intimately associated, it may be, with the material, but undoubtedly with all the higher moral interests of the nation and with the honour of the Empire. (Cheers.)

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THE BOY AND GATE. *For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.* Rs. 41 CASH.

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THE DUMB WAITER. (THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.) *For Pepper, Mustard and Salt* ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. [illegible] CASH. OXYDIZED, Rs. 38 CASH.

THE PORTER BOTTLE. *For Pepper, Mustard and Salt* Rs. 33 CASH.

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OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for Salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot. Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, *with* CALL BELL, *on stand, in Best Electro-plate.* Rs. 90 CASH.

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"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, *thus securing the contents of the* BOTTLES, *when unlocked it may be moved aside and the* DECANTERS *rendered available.* HAMILTON AND CO. *have them in stock of various sizes, some of* BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, *others in* BRITISH OAK AND GILT. *In all cases the* DECANTERS *are richly cut* FLINT GLASS.

PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

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Alexandre and other Makers.

	Rs.
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F 2 blowers, 5 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu, Bass,—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Basson, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature... Net Cash	800

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In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	250
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In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	305
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto.	500

New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ... Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ... Net Cash Rs. 800

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BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double [illegible] Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; [illegible] Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish. [illegible] ... Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, [illegible] Stop Nine Stops—Diapason [illegible] Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ [illegible] Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. [illegible] complete sets of Vibrators ... Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

[illegible] Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Vox Humana, Forte, I., Forte II. ... Price Rs. 50

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Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

PIANOFORTES AND REPAIRED.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO.

HAVE just received a small consignment of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of plain fashionable colours as now worn.

	Rs.	a.	
LADIES' Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose	2	8	per pair.
CHILDREN'S Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose, from	1	12	,,
LADIES' Navy Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks	3	0	,,
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LADIES' Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose	3	0	,,
CHILDREN'S Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees ... from	2	0	,,
LADIES' New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose	3	0	,,
CHILDREN'S New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees ... from	2	0	,,
LADIES' Black Cotton with Embroidered Silk Clocks	2	0	,,
Do. Ecru Do. Do. Do.	2	4	,,

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings in all sizes and fashionable colours.

Ladies' Linen Collars, New shapes ... Rs. 5 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton, and Merino Hosiery of every description.

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HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GLOVERS,

BOMBAY.

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THORPE AND COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
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Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20	0
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Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
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Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
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Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
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Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system ... each	2	8

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Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Consignment of superior DANISH BEER, just arrived per Ellen Bates.

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BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts Rs. 5 per dozen.

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Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE,

CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

			Rs.
Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.			170
St. Emilion do.	do.	do.	220
St. Julien do.	do.	do.	275
Medoc per dozen quarts			15
St. Julien do.			18
Margaux do.			26

BRANDY IN CASES.

	Rs.
Cognac Vieux per dozen	1[illegible]
Cognac Champagne do.	[illegible]

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

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THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES, pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

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THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ...per doz.	6 8	6 12	Duties included.
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BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

'HARP' & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ...per doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ...per doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

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Do. do. ... 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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Do. do. ... 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville ... 20 per doz. Qts.
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Liebfraumilch ... Rs. 25 per doz. Qts.
Do. ... 26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein ... 28 ,,
Hochheimer ... 28 ,,
Ruedesheimer ... 30 ,,
Do. ... 31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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Do. ... 34 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg ... 38 per doz. Qts.

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IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE ... Rs. 5 per doz. Qts.
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Ditto ditto ... 42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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F. Dessandier &Co.'s ,, ... 25 ,,
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Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

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Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per dozen tins.

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(Blutwurst) Black Pudding ... Rs. 13-8 as. per doz. tin
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(Leberwurst) Livering ... 15 ,,
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Finest German Asparagus ... 24 ,,

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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Aggregate Guaranteed Capital,
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FIRE RESERVE ... £1,[illegible]
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVES ... £3,[illegible]
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS ... £6,126,443

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangements some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to

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Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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FIRE RESERVE ... £1,156,690
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Ninety per cent. of the whole profits is divided amongst those assured on the participating scale. This is as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any Office, and larger than that given by most other "Proprietory" Offices. The profits are ascertained and divided every five years. The next division of Profits will take place on 31st December 1880. Policies are indisputable after having been five years in force.

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Age next birth-day.	Without Profits. Yearly.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.	With Profits. Yearly.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 [illegible]	29 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 8
25	27 6 0	14 15 0	7 2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	40 3 0	20 10 0	10 8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEDICAL REFEREE—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

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Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

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